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21 March 1984

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BRAZILIAN TV PERSONALITIES PROMOTE RELATIONS WITH CUBA

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 14 Jan 84 p 3

(Article by Elvira Pelaez)

[Text] At a press conference held yesterday in the Casa de las Americas, Daniel Filho and Regina Duarte, respectively creator of, and principal actress in the Brazilian television series "Malu muhler," spoke of the subjects with which this program deals and of its influence on the people of Brazil and other countries. At the end of the conference, they said they are in favor of normal cultural relations between Cuba and their country.

Answering a question posed by a Brazilian journalist, Regina Duarte declared that the lack of relations between Brazil and Cuba seemed absurd to her; she said that, in order to make a beginning, links on the cultural level ought to be fostered and that she had already begun to ask herself what she could do in this regard, since the nonexistence of cultural relations between the two peoples was something with retrogressive implications for human development.

Expressing himself in a similar vein, Daniel Filho announced that, with the support of the Casa de las Americas, the popular musician Chico Barque and he were planning a Brazilian-Cuban socio-cultural meeting for the middle of this year. Filho is known here for his role in the film "Bar Esperanza, el ultimo que cierra" ("Esperanza Bar, the Last to Close"), which was very favorably received at the last Havana Film Festival.

For her part, Regina commented that she believes her country was not ready for the Malu series (filmed in 1979 and 1980), since it was more advanced than the situation in the country at the time. She recalled that Brazil had experienced many years of censorship and that this had made people rather fearful.

"I think that Cuba is a society that is more ready to give practical effect to equality between men and women," she noted. "The success of Malu here had the same effect on me as when I learned of the success the series had had in Sweden and Holland, countries where, according to the information reaching me, there are strong women's liberation movements."

"The Cuban woman is happy and spontaneous; she does not have a worried look, nor do the men--no one does," Regina declared. "I have had only limited contact with people here, so I dare not say more, but people seem calm, not worried; I do not see neuroses," she added. "Malu has not exhausted the subject," Filho stressed, adding that this character did not represent the problems of the Brazilian people in general. "For the purpose of dramatic enrichment of the scenario of the program, the position of the sociologist (of the bourgeois middle class) enables her to confront a variety of situations. This is the explanation."

Visit to OPINA Magazine

Last evening, the popular Brazilian actress Regina Duarte visited the offices of the Cuban Institute for Research and Orientation on Consumer Demand (ICIODI) and of OPINA magazine. She was received by Eugenio R. Balari, president of ICIODI and editor of OPINA, as well as by other members of the editorial staff.

The functions and character of both organizations were explained to Malu and the members of her party; in particular, they were informed in detail on the popularity polls conducted by OPINA and on the Karl Marx awards ceremony to be held on 6 February.

Afterward, Regina Duarte, accompanied by the editors of OPINA, greeted the many youths who tabulate and consolidate the results of the polls and also visited the computer center, where she was greeted with affection by the people working there.

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CSO: 3248/447

SALVADORAN-Guatemalan TRADE DIFFERENCES ANALYZED

San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 16, 17 Jan 84

[16 Jan 84 pp 11, 23]

[Text] Our trade deficit with Guatemala can only be reduced if, on the one hand, we drastically increase our exports and, on the other, we replace some imports by means of incentives for the development of new industries and agro-industries in the country.

Among imports likely to be replaced, fruits and vegetables, sea products, flowers and others are mentioned. To the extent that the gap in trade narrows, the problems will be gradually eliminated and things will reach equilibrium.

At any rate, it is considered obvious that if we import raw material for our industries from Guatemala and pay for it in quetzals, not only will the raw material be cheaper, but we are saving a considerable number of dollars.

Such is the judgement of representatives from the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of El Salvador and from the Salvadoran Association of Manufacturers who have been close to the Salvadoran efforts to resolve the dispute with Guatemala and whose opinions we offer to the readers of EL DIARIO DE HOY.

Gap

The gap to which the representatives from the free-enterprise organizations refer can be better appreciated through the table of comprehensive data on trade between Guatemala and El Salvador.

<u>Years</u>	<u>Exports</u>	<u>Imports</u>	<u>Balance</u>
78	361.2	375.1	(-13.9)
79	433.4	451.7	(-18.3)
80	434.1	633.9	(-199.8)
(*)81	351.9	618.6	(-266.7)
(*)82	329.2	525.1	(-195.9)
(**)83	238.9	334.7	(-95.8)

(*) Preliminary figures

(**) January-September 1983

Analysis of the Table

It can be deduced through an analysis of the table that before 1980 the deficits with Guatemala were manageable, while in the years 1980, 1981, 1982 and 1983 they were too large, making trade almost a one way proposition.

This situation compelled the Salvadoran authorities to press for the reduction of imports from Guatemala, the highest peak of which we reached in 1980, while importing goods valued at 633.9 million colons, falling to much lower levels in 1982, with 525.3 million, and with 334.7 million for the first three quarters of 1983.

In an effort to reach an equilibrium regarding the deficit, we decreased our imports from Guatemala drastically at the same time that our exports decreased at a slower rate.

Something Is Happening in Guatemala

Guatemala is much larger than El Salvador, it is stronger economically and its spectrum of exports is much larger. Traditionally it has shown a surplus in its trade through the Central American integration, maintaining a position of leadership.

In total figures, and without becoming a leader in the Central American market, El Salvador has also had a surplus in the same trade.

Both countries, for different reasons, have seen an extraordinary decline in their economies lately, in spite of the fact that between them they account for nearly 60 percent of the total trade protected by the General Treaty for Central American Economic Integration.

After 1969 El Salvador lost its traditional trade with Honduras, and Guatemala benefited by taking it over, thus enhancing its leadership position.

Nevertheless, at the beginning of the 1980's a contraction in trade begins: El Salvador no longer buys as much, Costa Rica sells more because of the devaluation, Nicaragua does not pay Guatemala, and Honduras trades with everyone through self-serving bilateral treaties.

To this situation Guatemala must add that its foreign exchange disappeared as a result of domestic problems that started after the fall of President Lucas Garcia.

El Salvador Is Different

It is not difficult, then, to understand that El Salvador, as well as Guatemala, has declined economically and that each one seeks to protect itself domestically with the measures it deems most appropriate.

In spite of its limited territorial extent, El Salvador had a well-established industrial infrastructure, notwithstanding the fact that it lacks the spectrum

of exports of other countries, which count on valuable natural resources such as wood, chicle, gypsum and other products that we must import.

To this must be added the uncertainty under which the country's productive activities have developed, as a result of political factors and terrorism.

We are Not To Blame

The problem that has arisen with Guatemala should not be restricted to deciding who is wrong and who is right, inasmuch as both countries are partly right, but should involve deciding who is being more reasonable and solving the problem for the benefit of both parties.

Neither should it be simplified by saying that El Salvador is to blame for the situation, when the truth and the reasonable thing is to point out that Guatemala does not want to give up its privileged position and does not want to accept the fact that our country is recovering economically through the establishment of certain restrictive measures such as the parallel market.

[17 Jan 84 pp 3, 32]

[Text] We Salvadorans hope there will be an open market in regard to the ability to trade in both places, but we know that we cannot expect official parity to be reestablished immediately, as Guatemala demands.

This parallel market now contested by Guatemala also applies to Guatemalan manufacturers, since "Industry and Commerce" forces them to obtain much of their foreign currency in the street market, or black market. Even so, Guatemala does not want to understand the reasons why El Salvador imposed a parallel market.

Theoretically, Guatemala has imposed "degrees of necessity" on raw materials on the basis of statistics and volume of exports in previous years. For this reason, for some raw material only 20 percent of the foreign exchange must be found outside of the official market while for others the figure is more like 75 percent.

Nevertheless, in practice, the Guatemalan manufacturers have to obtain between 80 percent and 100 percent of their foreign exchange in the black market, with resulting increases in cost and rise in the selling prices, which makes it difficult for them to remain in the Salvadoran market for a reasonable period of time and diminishes their competitiveness.

The Salvadoran parallel market was established in 1982, even though it was during October-November 1980 that importing with unofficial currency was started, due to the lack of foreign exchange in the official market.

Although it is true that there is a parallel market of quetzals similar to that of the dollar, in practice a supply of quetzals cannot be kept in the banks, which is equivalent to its not functioning. It is not so with dollars, where familial financial help has been a good source of dollars.

Colon Loses Significance

When Guatemala sold so much to us (see table published in EL DIARIO DE HOY Monday 16 January 1984) and accumulated so many colons in its market, the colon started to lose importance for them and they stopped needing colons to trade with us and we started needing more quetzals, which we lacked, to trade with them.

This excess of colons in the hands of Guatemala must now be paid in dollars by the system of the Central American Chamber for Compensation, for which purpose Guatemala has given us a \$37 million credit--total debt--for a 5-year term, while to Nicaragua, instead of demanding payment for their debt, \$140 million, which does not constitute all of Nicaragua's debt, it grants a 2-year grace period, thus endangering even more its critical financial situation.

Alternative Markets

The search for alternative markets is not for the short term, even though participation in the Caribbean Basin Initiative, or Reagan Plan for the Caribbean Basin, as well as the establishment of a trade agreement with the Dominican Republic, from which, curiously enough, we must import cacao, are considered interesting possibilities.

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ALFONSIN: PERFORMANCE RATED; REGIONAL, FOREIGN IMPACT ASSESSED

Public Gives President High Marks

Buenos Aires SOMOS in Spanish 17 Feb 84 pp 12-16

[Article by P.M.: "After 60 Days of Government, What Support Does Alfonsin Have?"]

[Text] The public is no longer signing any blank checks, much less when long-term experience has taught it that there is not always much of a relationship between electoral promises and government action. Hence, the "political consensus" often suffers from the relentless effects of time.

But, in Argentina of 1984, what does the public think of its government, after the passage of 2 months since the new authorities assumed office? How is Alfonsin doing his job? What is going on with the trade union reorganization, and the plans for housing, education and health? What is the status of the relations with the Armed Forces, and what is happening to the economy?

To answer scientifically, SOMOS assigned A & C, Business Analysts and Management Consultants, its first public opinion survey for this year. During 1983, consecutive polls were also conducted with the cooperation of the same firm that has undertaken this assignment; and the results proved to be highly reliable, sufficiently so to allow for a prediction of Raul Alfonsin's victory, contrary to the views most widespread among the analysts.

Unlike other large-scale endeavors, this check was made using a methodology especially devised to glean the opinion of a group of interviewees representing all segments of the population, proportionately, by age, sex, occupation, schooling level and socioeconomic rating. It is the same methodology used by Louis Harris & Associates, an American firm associated with A & C, in the United States, when it takes the traditional opinion polls whereby the consensus with the government in office is gaged in its various phases.

This study was made on the basis of a representative sampling from the Federal Capital and the Buenos Aires suburban area, adhering to the population parameters according to the last census in 1980. After an exhaustive inspection, covering 100 percent of the questionnaires, the data were processed electronically. The margin of error, based upon the traditional deviation that is

possible in these polls, is approximately 5 percent, more or less. The poll had one basic question, which those interviewed had to answer: How is Alfonso doing his job? This was the query that generated others, which covered a select range of topics: education, health, housing, economy, trade union reorganization, and relations with the Armed Forces.

That first unknown quantity afforded the determination that 58 percent of those polled fluctuated between "good" and "very good," when asked for their response regarding how the government is dealing with the problems besetting the country. In comparison with that massive 58 percent, it was found that only 8 percent judged the government's performance to be "bad" or "very bad."

The "fair," with 28 percent, may indicate that there is a sector still dissatisfied, but awaiting future innovations; while the proportion answering "don't know" was low, only 5 percent. These figures would show that the population has a formed opinion, despite the short period of time that has elapsed since the new authorities took office.

The Time of the Purse

For the present, the economy is still the star area and, together with the relations between the government and the Armed Forces, comprises the area in which the entire public is most involved. In it, the "don't know" declined considerably, only to rise significantly in other areas. Among those who claimed not to know, education received the highest percentage, followed by housing, trade union reorganization and health.

The economy also reaped the largest proportion of rejections. The negative figures exceeded the positive ones, with the former receiving 31 percent, in contrast to 20 percent for the latter. Another 42 percent of those polled claimed that the management of the economy was "fair." This is a suggestive item of information, because of all the areas subjected to analysis, it was in that of the economy that the description "fair" reached the largest dimensions.

Armed Forces and Unions

The relations with the Armed Forces are unquestionably a topic of general interest. Only 8 percent of those polled expressed ignorance regarding this issue; 49 percent voiced agreement with the government's military policy; while 19 percent assumed the opposite position.

Why did those queried express lack of interest in anything associated with education, health and housing, wherein the "don't know" fluctuated between 14 and 20 percent? Is it only possible to devise general hypotheses, such as lack of concern, misinformation or an anticipatory attitude toward policies that are just in an incipient phase of development.

Strangely enough, the trade union reorganization was assessed favorably by those polled. The positive terms amounted to 47 percent, as compared with 17 percent negative evaluations. But this was not an emotional issue for the

public queried, because 15 percent stated that they had not assumed a position in this regard.

Education and health were the areas in which the greatest consensus occurred. They were followed in order of importance (based upon a positive assessment) by the Armed Forces, trade union reorganization and housing.

A preliminary conclusion is that the degree of general consensus is still positive, whereas the critical area is unquestionably the economy.

Men-Women

The election results of 30 October of last year brought quite a few surprises, including the independence with which the female electorate expressed its views and its marked preference for the Radical candidate, even contrary to the male opinion in the same household. Now, the first gage of the consensus reflects that women are showing greater enthusiasm for the government administration than men are: 61 percent of the women agreed with the way in which Alfonsin is doing his job, in contrast to 55 percent of the men polled, who expressed the same view.

There was a lesser degree of lack of position among the female spectrum, but also a larger number of responses with a negative essence: 10 percent expressed overt displeasure with the results accrued. The undecided were also an absolute minority among the women. A meager 3 percent claimed not to know about the issue, in comparison with 6 percent among the men.

The analysis broken down by ages discloses some interesting conclusions. The first is that the youngest women are the ones expressing the highest degree of support for the Radical government's administration. Of those between the ages of 18 and 23, 70 percent fluctuated between "good" and "very good," a proportion which declined to 64 percent when those queried were between 23 and 34 years of age. Among those beyond 35 years of age, the proportion of responses with a positive aspect decreased considerably.

Even among the men, there was a greater consensus for the government when they were youths between 18 and 34 years old. The highest percentages of rejection were noted among those between 55 and 69 years of age, reaching 60 percent, for both the men and the women; disclosing the existence of a generation gap wherein the experience gained throughout decades certainly had an influence.

The higher the level on the occupational scale, the greater support there was for the government's management; but, strangely enough, the unskilled workers had a more favorable opinion than those included in the category of skilled. Of the latter, 14 percent stated that the Radical administration's performance was "bad" or "very bad," the highest proportion in the entire spectrum queried, which included businessmen, professionals, white collar workers, unskilled workers, retired persons, self-employed workers and others.

Consensus with the government was very great among businessmen (70 percent, including opinions of "good" and "very good"); but the retired persons voiced an even more favorable opinion, since 79 percent of those questioned expressed unreserved support.

Espadrilles and Books

The educational level had a significant effect on the content of the answers. And the first conclusion that can be drawn is the following: The more education, the greater the consensus; and, the lower the level of training, the higher the percentage of those without a concrete opinion. The consensus reached 68 percent among those polled with university training, but it reached its peak, of 73 percent, among those with incomplete secondary education. The favorable opinion declines considerably when individuals are involved who have no education, reaching a level of 29 percent. The gamut of negative, doubtful or overtly omitted opinions was always at its height among those polled without any kind of education.

A possible indication of how the population's interests are distributed is given by the distribution of the "don't know" in the responses regarding each of the issues being researched. The example of education is perhaps the most enlightening. Therein, lack of interest predominated when skilled workers and self-employed workers were concerned; and this item of information was combined with the dissociation from the issue shown by those without any education or those who completed only the primary course.

When the housing issue is involved, it is strange to note that businessmen expressed a high degree of consensus with the policy for that area, but a sizable percentage also claimed not to know what plans the government has.

Although the trade union issue monopolizes the front pages of the newspapers every day, and occupies much of the time that the news media have available on radio and television, the topic does not appear to obsess those who should (in theory) be the ones mainly concerned. It is among the professionals, businessmen and white collar workers that the Radical Party's trade union policy has achieved the largest amount of support. The opposition was concentrated among skilled workers; and, as occurred in all instances, the ignorance bore a close relationship to educational level.

Nevertheless, it is odd to note that the unskilled workers had slightly more favorable responses than their skilled counterparts; the rejection was slightly less and the ignorance greater.

When the economy is involved, the businessmen, together with the skilled workers, were the ones most irritated by the progress of the economic process. True, in the case of businessmen the greater proportion was inclined to consider the economic policy "fair." Professionals also evinced widespread dissatisfaction with what has occurred in that area of the government.

The proportion of rejections declined among retired persons, self-employed workers and unskilled workers; and, paradoxically, those who know the least were businessmen, along with unskilled workers.

Based upon this first measurement, Alfonsin still has a positive consensus; and it is only in the area of the economy that the description "fair" predominated.

Judgments were combined, and a disturbing coincidence emerged: There is dissatisfaction with the progress of events, and the negative or anticipatory opinion came both from those with a high educational level and those with little or no training.

Table 1.

Very good	12%
Good	46%
Fair	28%
Bad	6%
Very bad	2%
Don't know	5%
Doubt	1%

Table 2.

Consensus	Men	Women
Very good	12%	12%
Good	43%	49%
Fair	32%	25%
Bad	4%	8%
Very bad	1%	2%
Don't know	6%	3%
Doubt	2%	1%

Table 3.

Consensus	Economy	Trade Union	Reorg.	Health	Education	Housing	Armed Forces
Very good	1%	11%		13%	16%	6%	10%
Good	19%	34%		46%	41%	34%	39%
Fair	42%	21%		18%	14%	21%	23%
Bad	26%	14%		7%	5%	14%	17%
Very bad	5%	3%		1%	1%	7%	2%
Don't know	5%	15%		14%	20%	17%	8%
Doubt	2%	2%		1%	3%	1%	1%

Table 4.

Consensus	Business- men	Profes- sionals	White Collar	Skilled Worker	Unskilled Worker	Retired	Self- Employed	Others
Very good	11%	29%	13%	6%	4%	16%	12%	13%
Good	59%	29%	52%	39%	46%	63%	39%	39%
Fair	22%	41%	28%	37%	24%	19%	31%	28%
Bad	4%	-	4%	10%	6%	-	5%	13%
Very bad	-	-	2%	4%	-	-	3%	2%
Don't know	4%	1%	-	4%	16%	2%	8%	5%
Doubt	-	-	1%	-	4%	-	2%	-

Relationship With European Leaders

Buenos Aires SOMOS in Spanish 17 Feb 84 p 53

[Article by Bruno Passarelli: "Alfonsin's Friends"]

[Text] "In 1984, we shall see whether Raul Alfonsin's victory spreads to all the rest of the Latin American continent, with a Social Democratic, radial option." This comment was published by the left-of-center Italian weekly, EXPRESSO, which supplemented it with a statement by the Portuguese Socialist leader, Mario Soares: "If this occurs, the data in the Central American issue will change completely."

Now is a time of great prestige and significant expansion for the Socialist International in Latin America. "It is a gradual process, which began when Willy Brandt held the presidency and started to attach priority to the relations with the Socialist and Social Democratic countries of the Third World," claim the European political experts, who also give a reminder of the importance that Olof Palme had in that movement; a movement later reinforced by the advent of Felipe Gonzalez to the government in Spain, and of Bettino Craxi in Italy, both coinciding on the repudiation of the maximalism that had typified the European Socialists up until the 1970's.

There are many data to prove this flourishing rising trend among the Social Democrats in Latin America: the victory of Jaime Lusinchi (the Democratic Action candidate) in Venezuela; the influence of Rodrigo Borja (Party of the Democratic Left) in Ecuador; the consolidation of governments from that movement in the Dominican Republic and Costa Rica; the crisis of the Christian Democrat, Jose Napoleon Duarte, in El Salvador; and the winks given by Panamanian Torrijism to the Socialist International. And, as if that were not enough, the consolidation of Ulysses Guimaraes in Brazil, as a leading opponent: a man who does not conceal his admiration for Alfonsin. This has been stated by one of his closest collaborators, the economist Celso Furtado, who is convinced that Alfonsin's victory "has opened up a process of deepseated, healthy renewal in all of Latin America."

Far Removed From Communism

This situation, which coincides with the retrogression of the Christian Democratic movement in various latitudes, is supplemented by the strong criticism of the Sandinist regime in Nicaragua and its refusal to call elections, which the Socialist International in Geneva recently made public without euphemisms of any kind. Those associated with the Geneva office concerned with Latin American affairs state: "It is an assumed position which lends it prestige and which discredits any speculation regarding alleged tolerance of communism."

This position-taking came at a very critical time, after the Italian deputy in the European Parliament, Carlo Ripa de Meana, claimed that the Socialist International was "infiltrated by Soviets and Cubans," with the complicity of President Willy Brandt.

Today, the controversies which followed this disclosure are diminished, mainly because in the Socialist International the hegemony of the leaders of Mediterranean Europe who are in the government and who have a long history of conflicts with the communists: Felipe Gonzalez in Spain, Bettino Craxi in Italy and Mario Soares in Portugal, appears to be very solid. And it is with these very leaders that Alfonsin has established a direct, personal, reciprocal relationship that may be translated into positive results.

Radicals and Social Democrats

"The Radical culture is not a socialist culture" is what the Argentine Radicals usually claim, showing a difference that has its practical expression in a fact: Historically, the Radical Civic Union had a position as "observer" in the Socialist International, but it did not join the latter; a position that Alfonsin does not seem willing to change, although some of his closest collaborators (Foreign Minister Dante Caputo and Ambassador Extraordinary Hipolito Solari Yrigoyen) may foster greater rapprochement and more easy communication. For example, Solari Yrigoyen reportedly expressed an interest, on a recent trip to Europe, in attending the sessions held by the Socialist International in Geneva at the end of January.

This distinction between Socialists and Radicals is by no means an obstacle preventing observers from enumerating some objective circumstances that would give Alfonsin assurance of the presence of sincere, trustworthy spokesmen in the International: in the first place, the Argentine president's friendship with the aforementioned leaders (Craxi, Gonzalez and Soares), and also with Francois Mitterrand and Sandro Pertini, the chief executives of France and Italy; then, the mediating capacity that the Socialist International has in most of the conflicts causing upheaval in the contemporary world.

It is known that Alfonsin trusts in the mediation and backing of the "friendly" democracies in Western Europe to play a decisive role in convincing the United States that an economic and financial policy tolerant and understanding toward Argentina, one that will help it surmount the current problems, especially in the external sector, is essential. This is what the Argentine

president indicated recently, in an interview that he granted to BUSINESS WEEK. In response to the question: "What can the United States do to help Argentina?" Alfonsin said: "Perhaps give it a short-term loan for the month of February, that would give us time to resolve other issues." And he added: "We believe that there is a great solidarity on the part of the other democracies toward our own."

And Alfonsin is confident that present-day Europe, where the Socialist and Social Democratic governments are in the majority, will lend it invaluable support for getting through the year that is just starting successfully. "If this is achieved, it will be critical for all of Latin America," stress the most inflamed socialistophiles who periodically visit the International office in Geneva.

Impressive Visit to Neighboring States

Buenos Aires MERCADO in Spanish 9 Feb 84 pp 4-5

[Article by Ricardo Frascara: "Alfonsin Starts the Game"]

[Text] Raul Alfonsin, president of Argentina, was the only chief executive who, at the request of the incoming Venezuelan president, Jaime Lusinchi, postponed his departure from Caracas to complete a more extensive program than his American colleagues and Felipe Gonzalez of Spain. Alfonsin was the only one who held a press conference open to all the press in attendance to cover the story of Lusinchi's assumption of office. Alfonsin was the only president hosted especially by the Caracas Municipal Council, receiving the keys to the city and the order of the City of Caracas. Alfonsin was the only one of the presidents present in Caracas to be invited expressly to Bogota to sign a political document with President Belisario Betancur.

This introduction should serve to describe clearly and objectively the kind of treatment accorded the Argentine chief executive. But there must be added to it the extensive nature of his schedule in the two cities, due mainly to the degree of leadership that he has attained in Latin America. Before completing 60 days of government, the Argentine head of state received cheers and requests for autographs at all the functions at which he appeared. His mere presence attracted wide attention, and the Caracas press in particular followed in his footsteps with dedication.

In addition to the mere news-reporting, Alfonsin was mentioned in editorials for his work accomplished in Argentina and on the continent. In an editorial dated Thursday, 2 February, the Maracaibo publication PANORAMA, after commenting on the initiation of court action against members of the military charged with excessive repression, stated: "These example-setting, healthy measures for American democracy rank Alfonsin as the civilian president who, for the first time in American history, has had the courage to start burying the military dictatorships on the continent which have caused the peoples so much harm." And subsequently, by way of conclusion, it declared: "On this

great date for Venezuelan democracy, when we are marking 26 years of liberty and when a new constitutional term is beginning, a result of the people's desires, we greet President Alfonsin and his beloved people with the greatest respect. We freedom-loving Venezuelans are with you, Mr President."

Bogota's EL TIEMPO also, after describing him as "the personage," stated in connection with the task undertaken through the military justice system: "The energy with which the Argentine president has assumed this task, which has already created a great climate of confidence, has earned him the respect of the peoples on the continent."

And, in addition, as one of the main events of Alfonsin's presence in Caracas, President Lusinchí, in his inauguration speech, devoted this section to him, upon discussing the democratization that is necessary all over Latin America: "Therefore, we are pleased at the return of the great Argentine people to their legitimate democratic course, under the leadership of the illustrious President Alfonsin."

During the ceremony for the award at the Caracas City Council, after formal remarks, he was cited as an example for Latin America; and at both the press conference in Caracas and that in Bogota, his final comments evoked warm applause from the press. He held private meetings with all the presidents in attendance. At them, the discussion was basically regarding the issue of the support from the continent in the Malvinas affair, and the need for increasing the exchanges among our countries and for consolidating Latin American unity, so as to ease the commercial pressure that is being exerted by means of barriers imposed by the EEC and the United States, as well as the financial pressure for paying the foreign debt.

But, although all this is important, and could of itself be described as a diplomatic triumph, the Argentine president succeeded in having a point in support of the negotiations concerning the Malvinas Islands included in the joint declaration of Caracas, signed by Hernan Siles Suazo, Belisario Betancur, Luis Alberto Monje, Daniel Ortega, Ricardo de la Espriella, Salvador Blanco, Jaime Lusinchí, Felipe Gonzalez and himself. The document states that the idea of achieving a peaceful solution for the recovery of Argentine sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands is backed.

With regard to this issue, on which Alfonsin's opinion was constantly requested, the president publicly put forth the proposal for the presence of the United Nations' peace-keeping force on the islands, to curb their militarization, and to have the problem return to the status which prevailed before 2 April 1982. This idea, put forth during the meeting with newsmen in Caracas, evoked the immediate reaction of Great Britain, with a refusal. This also helped Alfonsin politically, to voice in the presence of his Latin American peers the danger represented by the armed presence of a NATO member nation in the South Atlantic. Similarly, in the document signed with Betancur in Colombia, it is noted that the head of state (Betancur) expresses his country's backing for Argentina's just claims to the Malvinas, South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands, and regrets the perpetuation of that colonial situation in Latin

America. It also goes on to reiterate Colombia's support for the OAS resolution from its 13th Session concerning the conflict over the Malvinas Islands, indicating its strong backing for the UN General Assembly resolutions calling upon Argentina and the United Kingdom to negotiate a solution to the dispute over the Malvinas Islands.

As a special extra point on the agenda, Alfonsin held a meeting with the American secretary of state, George Schultz. It was learned that, during the course of it, Alfonsin's voice was virtually the only one heard, explaining to Reagan's envoy his views regarding the United States' political and economic relations with Latin America and with Argentina, and the need for re-studying them.

Although all this was important, Alfonsin did not stop in his attack in the area of trade relations. In the two countries that he visited, and at meetings with presidents of other nations, Alfonsin stressed the need to improve bilateral relations through better and more extensive agreements on commercial and cultural exchanges. On one occasion he remarked: "It is impossible to think that Latin American political unity can be achieved, because each country has its own internal problems and individual features; but it is essential to achieve unification of views in the trade relations between us and the rest of the world."

He consolidated this issue, which followed him like a leitmotiv on his tour, at the press conference in Bogota, when he stated that he considered SELA [Latin American Economic System] to be the ideal forum to revive and deal immediately with the proposals necessary for active self-defense in the realm of exports. He stressed that the creditor entities cannot abandon the debtor countries, and the only way that they can collect on the debts is by allowing the Latin American community to operate more freely in the external commercial sector. "If they don't allow us to operate, it will be impossible for us to pay."

There is no doubt that, in the eyes of those of us who followed in his footsteps on the first tour abroad, Alfonsin reaffirmed his aggressive style, unhurried but firm, and clear at all times. He was always willing to agree to dialog, formal ceremonies, private meetings with other presidents and work sessions with Foreign Minister Dante Caputo or Commerce Secretary Ricardo Campero. He encouraged both to hold work sessions with officials from the other countries, and never appeared to be tired nor exhausted by the problems dealt with, nor anxious nor apathetic. It was obvious that, in foreign policy, he is acting with total liberty and with an established criterion, that he knows where he is going and has unfaltering notions and direct speech. He has put the heights attained in these talks with the other Latin American presidents (he also promises to hold meetings soon with the Brazilian and Mexican presidents) in orbit in the presence of the other governments, the press and the entire world. It is not easy, in such a short period of time, to achieve an influence such as that shown by Alfonsin at the present time, in international relations. To be sure, the game that he has taken on forces

him not to overlook one move. He has two or three tremendously important reasons to remain alert: the credit gained on the continent, the breakdown of a traditional apathy in Argentina foreign policy and the activity in which he will have to engage (through Caputo) to hold onto the threads of the Malvinas, Contadora, OAS, SELA and Beagle, without letting any of them escape his fingers. On this trip, he has planted ideas on fertile ground, and he has done so faithful to himself, with the same words that he used in Buenos Aires. In other words, the change of scene or interlocutors did not cause him to change them.

All this, explained in such a way on a couple of pages, may perhaps seem boring; but it is like the process of an intricate film the plot of which can be developed only in a couple of hours. Then one is shocked by all the things that can happen in such a short time, particularly we Argentines, who are not used to this dedication to work and communication that Alfonsin has. We shall have to do so. Of course, the doubts will arise soon. It is like the boxer who comes out to meet anything in the first round; he always forces us to consider whether he will have the physical and mental capacity to reach the end successfully. However, we can never know that during this first round. The results will be known only at the end.

It is obvious that the Argentine president has arrived with years of training in this battle for greater conquests, first within his party, then as a pre-candidate and later as a candidate, and now as head of the executive branch. There are not really any indications that he will be unable to carry out his task; there is only our suspicion as citizens who have been disappointed by consecutive unkept promises that can cause us to harbor doubts. Hence, it was essential for us to have this experience of living together with him during these long, difficult, intense days, in order to understand him better. We always observed him so much with the same spirit, the same voice and the same physical appearance before, during and after each meeting, that it occurred to one of the group to ask him: "President, how do you manage to keep this pace without becoming upset?" "I take a bath."

2909

CSO: 3348/268

GUIMARAES REFUSAL TO PARTICIPATE IN INDIRECT ELECTIONS VIEWED

Position Inflexible

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 12 Feb 84 p 3

[Text] Brasilia--Deputy Ulysses Guimaraes' position is inflexible: there is no possibility of the Brazilian Democratic Movement Party (PMDB) participating this time in the indirect presidential elections. The struggle for the reestablishment of direct elections has barely started--it is a single-minded one and will only end with the approval of the corresponding constitutional amendment. It would be absurd to grant that, after the possible defeat or deferral of the text now in congressional channels, the party should move toward accommodation or understandings with other forces to vie in the indirect elections. Furthermore, he does not believe the subject will be rejected. He is confident that the Dante de Olivera amendment will be approved but, if by chance it does not pass, another will be presented for a vote, even the one the government is clumsily bringing up, for 1990; but with a modification: not 1990 but right now, by means of a substitution that the deputies and senators will not fail to vote on. "The national will expressed in demonstrations such as the one of the Praca da Se could not be thwarted, it is irrepressible; nor will the PMDB admit to being against it and enter into negotiations and spurious and illegitimate deals."

For the party to agree to participate in formulas repudiated by the public would, in his opinion, be tantamount to completely ignoring the integration between its leaders and its rank-and-file. It would represent a risk of disintegration and demoralization to presume that the PMDB would present an indirect candidate or compromise the candidates of other parties on the pretext that that represented the only solution and that participation in the rules of the game inherited from the dictatorship was better and more realistic for gaining power or part of it.

Asked how then did the PMDB participate in two indirect elections: in 1973, when he himself was a candidate, and in 1978, when it presented General Euler Bentes Monteiro, the PMDB president was incisive: on those two occasions, the shadow of the arbitrary regime shrouded the whole country and participation was aimed exclusively at fighting against it. In his case, he declared himself an anticandidate in an anticampaign and took advantage of the loopholes in the law to tour the country, use the communications media and denounce the existing despotism. It was the only way to bring such subjects as amnesty--which he introduced for the first time in his opening campaign speech--to the

attention of the people. Five years later, the PMDB nominated as a candidate a general who did not agree the system, under a specific condition: if elected, Euler Bentes Monteiro proposed to serve a 2-year caretaker term and planned immediately to convene a National Constituent Assembly and direct presidential elections.

Now, declared the Sao Paulo congressman, we are experiencing a different situation. We are dealing with the inadmissible possibility of the party covering up a farce, with its own indirect candidate; and it goes beyond that: even if the conditions existed for its nominee to be elected through an agreement with dissident forces of the Social Democratic Party (PDS), the PMDB would be betraying the electorate and society. It is a question of legitimacy and representativeness. Whoever is chosen in the indirect process will not represent the country and will be doomed to failure. He will not succeed in governing and will fall in a short time, led by the torrent of national reaction. Worse still would be the PMDB compromising with candidates of another party which, respectable as they may be, will bear in their candidacy the same evil of illegitimacy.

The opposition president did not rebuff a specific question about possible future arrangements based on Aureliano Chaves if direct elections are not approved or if the vice president loses the PDS convention and if he is proposed as the consensus candidate in a broad understanding. He had the greatest praise for the former Minas governor but stressed that outside of direct elections, there is no salvation, not even for him. Furthermore, imagining an agreement of that kind, who will guarantee that Paulo Maluf or Mario Andreazza would not try through his own special methods to obtain the support of part of the PMDB blocs? It would mean disintegration and demoralization. There would not even be the certainty of the election of Aureliano. What is even worse and is repudiated by the nation is the indirect process. The artifices and twists and turns of 20 years of despotism have run out and the movement in favor of direct elections is irreversible.

Another comment by Ulysses Guimaraes in his rapid transit through Brasilia was on the announced proposal by the government to send a constitutional amendment to congress proposing direct elections for 1990. He believes that with that the PDS loses the last argument to continue to be against the change; not for 1990 but right now. If the power structure recognizes the direct elections as the best solution if they cease to favor the indirect process as a permanent procedure, how can we accept the emergency solution "for this election only?" Of course, with the initiative raised by Minister Leitao de Abreu the official maneuver becomes clear. What the Planalto Palace seeks is to defuse the Dante de Oliveira amendment, prevent it from being voted on and the inevitable popular mobilization that will occur before congress. "They fear the people, but they will not escape from them, nonetheless, unless they are prepared to leave immediately, depleted."

The PMDB president is aware of the gravity of the situation, including the internal situation. He knows that some sectors of his party support participation in the indirect elections in the event that the impossibility of the immediate return to direct elections becomes apparent. The party could split irretrievably, and for that reason he sees only one solution: approval of

direct elections now. He is prepared to talk to Vice President Aureliano Chaves, whom he admires and respects, and the meeting could be held this very month, but it depends on him. He will seek to contact the vice president's office as soon as he returns from new tour of the states, in support of direct elections. Tomorrow, he will be in Piaui, then in Maranhao, Amazonas, Para and other states, touring 10 states and ending in Mato Grosso next week. He would also like to talk with Marco Maciel and Helio Beltrao despite the former minister of welfare having renounced his candidacy. But he is not going to seek out Paulo Maluf or Mario Andreazza. "I have nothing to say to them."

Ulysses had arranged a trip to Europe where he would be received by Mario Soares in Portugal, Felipe Gonzalez in Spain, Francois Mitterrand in France and Willy Brandt in Germany. However, he postponed it because of the importance of being present at all the activities for direct elections because he has no doubt of a favorable solution soon.

Demonstrations Scheduled

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 18 Feb 84 p 4

[Article by Carlos Chagas]

[Text] In less than 48 hours, the PMDB returned the ball to the government. Its National Executive Committee met yesterday and decided not to give in with regard to the holding of popular demonstrations on behalf of direct elections, specifically the march on Brasilia which is arousing so much reaction in military circles. Nothing will be suspended. With a touch of caution, however, Ulysses Guimaraes and his comrades agreed to hold the march not on the day of the vote on the Dante de Oliveira amendment, but before. They thus sought to deprive the public demonstration of the nature of a specific pressure on congress.

Caravans will come from every state, especially from Goias, and the prediction is that about 100,000 persons will gather, seeking to reach the Esplanade of Ministries and Three Powers Square where a monster rally will be held marking the closing of the present stage of the campaign for the reestablishment of direct elections. However, the demonstration will not occur when the Chamber of Deputies and Senate will be in session studying the constitutional amendment. It may occur days earlier up to the eve of the vote to deprive the power structure of pretexts for unusual actions. It was a calculated decision: not what the moderate group wanted: suspension of the march on the federal capital, as suggested by Senator Affonso Camargo Netto; nor what more radical individuals wanted: to hold it at the time the deputies and senators were voting on the Dante de Oliveira amendment. In the latter case, there was no way of keeping from transferring the emotional atmosphere of the marchers to the galleries of congress, where at least 1,500 of them would seat themselves and thousands more would try to enter. Conversely, neither was any sign of weakness or retreat given, as would have been indicated by the suspension of the march.

It is said that the PMDB has returned the ball to the government because now, even though there is no formal dialog between them, it is up to the Planalto Palace to judge whether the opposition strategy is satisfactory or whether, even so, it represents a provocation or disruption of order. At General Joao Figueiredo's meeting Wednesday with the presidential hopefuls, the military ministers' veto of street demonstrations that were not rallies held in predetermined sites far from centers of disturbance was made clear. They also will not accept anything that can represent pressure on the legislature. The march on Brasilia would not be tolerated per se and, furthermore, because it would end up at congress on the day of the vote on the proposal to reestablish direct elections.

Yesterday, with all of the government out of Brasilia, it was premature to speculate on the official reaction. Among the aides of the president of the republic and among the military leaders, there will be those who will hold fast to the position that generated the meeting with the candidates, prepared not to tolerate any type of march even on a day prior to the vote. Their arguments will be those already known, that the left has taken over the streets and will have to be removed from them in the name of preserving order and as a precaution so that it will not influence or intimidate the congressmen, whether before or at the time they meet for the serious decision.

But there will also be those who will seek to absorb the crisis in the name of political liberalization and to minimize it by an act of tolerance. Even these will not appear to be disposed to permit the march on Brasilia to end at the doors of congress, considering that 100 meters to the side of the congressional grounds is the Planalto Palace ramp. In the operations, on one side and the other, it is a matter of finding a situation that pleases everybody, which will involve even the right day. If it is a Monday or a Tuesday, the chances are that there will be a confrontation and outbursts because President Joao Figueiredo usually conducts his business on those days, even though only in the afternoon. And if he is in the executive office, it will certainly not be tolerated that to return to his residence he would have to cross through crowds of shouting opponents. At a time like that there will not be any cool heads or moderate counsels even from radical PMDB men capable of avoiding unholy jeering at the minimum, or specific attacks on official cars, at the maximum.

Ulysses Guimaraes said calmly yesterday that he cannot and does not want to suspend the march under any circumstances. In his view, it does not represent a march on congress, rather a march with congress since numerous congressmen would head the peaceful and orderly demonstration designed to convey to the legislators the yearnings and aspirations of society. In his words, a march on congress which could be characterized as an attack or invasion occurred only once. It was when armed troops took the legislature by storm in 1966 to close it after advancing upon it as on a battlefield, cutting off the building's water and light and forcing the deputies present to leave in single file, identifying themselves one by one to sergeants posted at the exits.

The PMDB president cannot see how measures of force and even the decreeing of constitutional emergencies can be justified on account of natural demonstrations in accord with the popular feeling. What the country needs

today is an emergency plan aimed at restoring the economy, eliminating unemployment, reducing the hardships of the majority of the population, and reestablishing confidence and credibility. That, however, will only happen when direct elections are reestablished, as the basis for a broad national reformulation. He rejects the meaning of physical pressure by the public on the government and congress but exalts the importance of political pressure demonstrated by the action of free citizens in the full enjoyment of their rights.

He does not see any change in the current picture after the meeting of the presidential hopefuls with the president. He commented that the official note issued after the meeting did not say anything and is of value for what it did not say. It was a dissertation on the obvious in establishing that the government desires indirect elections and will not depart from that. The desired retraction by Vice President Aureliano Chaves, who firmly continues to support direct elections did not occur. The president and the presidential hopefuls did not even succeed in establishing that the results of the PDS convention will be respected and obeyed. That is so because in his view, it is an artificial convention in which many of its members lack representatives and legitimacy. Not rarely does one find among them sisters, daughters and wives of PDS governors. How can one seek to give that group the right to choose the future president of the republic?

8711

CSO: 3342/171

GROWING SUPPORT FOR DIRECT ELECTIONS WITHIN PDS VIEWED

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 15 Feb 84 p 6

[Article by Charles Magno Medeiros]

[Text] The recent statements by Aureliano Chaves and Marco Maciel--the two presidential candidates regarded as "ethical" and reliable by the most responsible sectors of the nation--in favor of restoring direct presidential elections in time for the selection of President Figueiredo's successor, added to statements by governors and other leaders in the PDS [Social Democratic Party], are demonstrating that despite resistance from the top party leadership and the residents of Planalto Palace, the PDS itself is permeable to the idea of direct elections.

Ever since his official announcement in Belo Horizonte on the 3rd that he was running for president of the republic, Vice President Aureliano Chaves has been moving from an ambiguous stand toward formal support for direct elections. Speaking at the banquet given in his honor by the PDS in Minas Gerais, Aureliano acknowledged that the electoral college was legitimately entitled to select General Figueiredo's successor, but when talking to reporters in Brasilia last Friday, he said quite emphatically: "I want direct elections now."

Earlier, Senator Marcos Maciel (on announcing his platform in Recife), former Minister Helio Beltrao (on withdrawing from the race in favor of the vice president), and Governors Roberto Magalhaes of Pernambuco, Gonzaga Mota of Ceara, and Esperidiao Amin had already formally stated their preference for seeing the future president selected by popular vote.

The fact is that since the opposition parties began stepping up the campaign in December, the top PDS leadership has intensified its efforts to keep those it leads from being attracted to direct elections. On 10 January, the PDS Executive Committee met to demand loyalty from all its party members to the current rules, which guarantee that since the PDS is the majority in the electoral college, it will have the right to elect Figueiredo's successor.

The president of the republic himself has departed from his initially rather contradictory stand--while visiting Africa in November, he even supported direct elections--and is now condemning them. When he returned control of the succession process to the PDS at the end of December, General Figueiredo

proclaimed that the opposition's campaign for direct elections was taking on "merely a disturbing character."

Prof Leitao de Abreu, who is political organizer for Planalto Palace, has also been doing his best to find formulas capable of preserving the current indirect system while simultaneously preventing such undesirable candidates as Paulo Maluf from winning. His latest move was to launch the idea of a constitutional amendment that would not restore direct elections until 1990--an idea that is being generally rejected by the opposition.

Within the PDS, support for direct elections has been growing in the dissident "Participation" group and among supporters of the candidacy of Aureliano Chaves. Deputy Alberico Cordeiro (PDS, Alagoas) recently asserted that over 40 deputies in his party had already decided to vote for the Dante de Oliveira Amendment.

Along with the PDS leaders, presidential candidates Mario Andreazza and Paulo Maluf also support keeping the indirect system with their own futures in mind: they are repeating the threadbare refrain that the party won the right to elect the future president--who, as it happens, would be one of them--by winning a majority in the electoral college in November 1982. And they are instructing their supporters to reject any bill to restore direct elections.

Prisco Viana, a Maluf supporter and former secretary general of the PDS, wants closure of the debate so that direct elections can be rejected. And in a full Senate session on 2 December, another Maluf supporter, Senator Dinarte Mariz, read a document signed by 26 senators opposing direct elections and warning that any maneuver to alter the system for choosing Figueiredo's successor would mean a "coup d'etat."

Encouraged by the great effect that the campaign for direct elections has been having on public opinion, the opposition parties, and particularly the PMDB [Brazilian Democratic Movement Party], have started exerting pressure on their leaders to forget about consensus and jump right into the movement. A firm conviction has grown up in the opposition that the nation wants a return to direct elections, and its leaders recall the latest Gallup poll, which was conducted in 21 states and which showed that 81 percent of the Brazilian population wants direct elections.

Even while maintaining his Olympian moderation, Minas Gerais Governor Tancredo Neves has admitted that the phase of consensus is over and has started supporting demonstrations in favor of direct elections. He has been appearing at rallies and saying repeatedly that only direct elections will restore the nation's confidence in its rulers.

More recalcitrant opposition governors--Gilberto Mestrinho, Iris Resende, Gerson Camata, and so on--have been subjected to pressure by their peers and have also joined the campaign for direct elections.

As the shrewd Tancredo Neves explains, "radicalization is now in the streets." And it has also penetrated the domain of the PDS, where many influential politicians, including Aureliano Chaves himself, are demanding a return to the

popular vote just as vehemently as the party's top leadership is trying to support continuation of the indirect system.

The opposition is giving no indication that it is going to stop its campaign for direct elections, and the government party, while showing the cracks caused by its dissidents, is demonstrating reluctance to give up the right to choose Figueiredo's successor--a right that was won not so much at the ballot box as it was by the trickery that created the current electoral college.

11798

CSO: 3342/69

SECURITY OF PRIORITY CONCERN TO RIO, SAO PAULO RESIDENTS

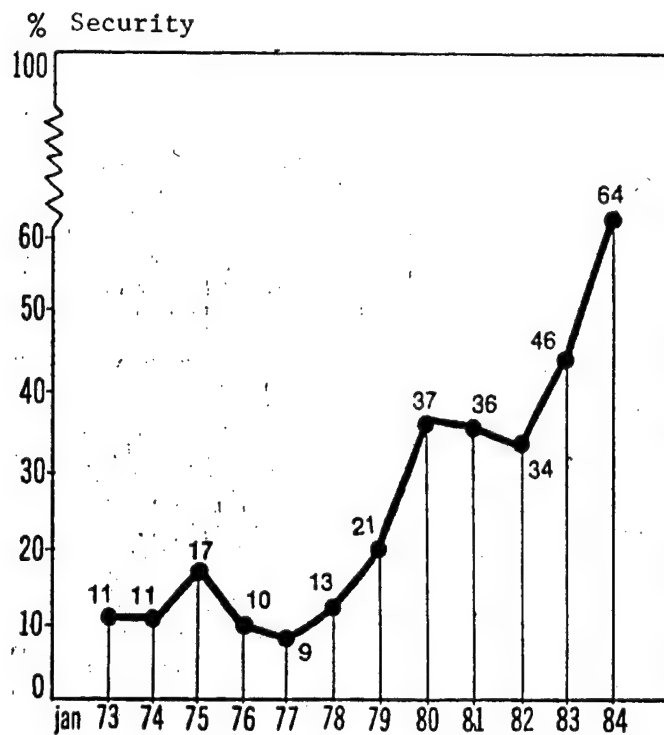
Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 15 Feb 84 p 38

[Text] Following the syndromes of pollution (from 1973 to 1978) and the cost of living (from 1979 to 1981), residents of the city of Sao Paulo and its metropolitan area are now facing a new problem. That problem is security, and the residents polled by the Gallup Public Opinion Institute have been complaining about it since 1982. The problem of assaults and crime is disturbing, but the city's residents also complain about traffic, supplies, public transportation, and unemployment, which in recent years has been responsible for a high level of dissatisfaction--since 1981 it has been the third most serious problem for residents of the city of Sao Paulo.

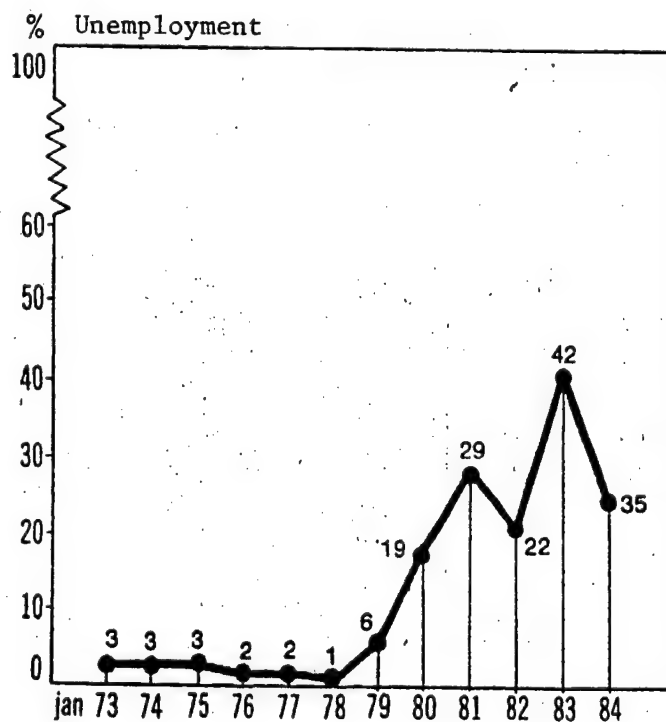
In Rio de Janeiro, security has been beating all records since 1975 as the source of dissatisfaction among that city's residents. Only in 1976 did the residents of Greater Rio de Janeiro complain that their biggest problem was street paving, although complaints about traffic, sanitation, and the cost of living were also recorded.

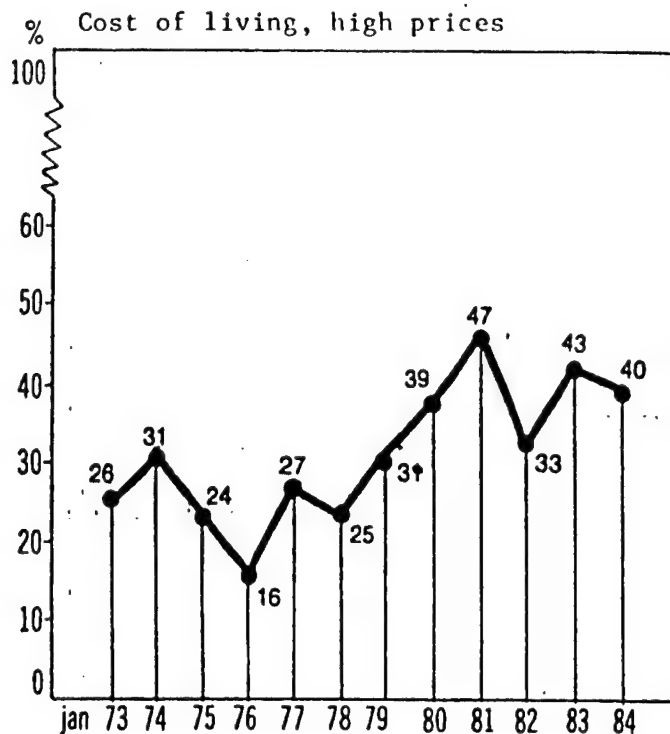
In Gallup's recent poll, however (conducted between 14 and 21 January), 1,218 people--Sao Paulo and Rio de Janeiro residents of both sexes, over 18 years of age, and belonging to socioeconomic classes A, B, C, and D--answered the question: "What are the three most urgent problems in this city at present that you would like to see solved?"

In Sao Paulo, "security" is the answer currently given by 6 out of every 10 people. Although assaults and crime were mentioned quite frequently in the various municipalities making up Greater Sao Paulo (50 percent), they constitute the chief problem for residents of the capital itself, where 7 out of 10 (68 percent) complained about the lack of security. The problem mentioned as second most important was the cost of living (high prices and low wages in relation to inflation): 40 percent of Sao Paulo's residents--chiefly those living in the capital (47 percent)--included this among the three most serious problems at the moment. Unemployment is the third biggest problem in the Sao Paulo metropolitan area (mentioned by 39 percent in the capital and by 18 percent in Greater Sao Paulo's other municipalities). Also mentioned in Greater Sao Paulo's other municipalities were street paving (35 percent), basic sanitation (27 percent), and public transportation (22 percent). But 1 percent of those polled said that Sao Paulo had no problems.



Unemployment and the rising cost of living are no longer the chief concerns of Sao Paulo's residents, who now complain of the lack of security. [The graph on the cost of living is on the following page.]





In Rio de Janeiro, security and the cost of living respectively were the immediate responses of those polled, both in the capital and in Greater Rio de Janeiro. Unemployment was the third most important problem, but only in the capital. In Greater Rio de Janeiro, the third most important problem was the lack of basic sanitation.

11798
CSO: 3342/69

ELECTION STRATEGY ALTERNATIVES OF AURELIANO CHAVES DISCUSSED

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 9 Feb 84 p 5

[Article by Carlos Chagas]

[Text] As a "candidate to be a candidate" representing the PDS [Social Democratic Party], Aureliano Chaves can compete and win at the party convention in September, thus becoming the party's candidate in the indirect elections that will culminate when the electoral college meets on 15 January of next year. As another possibility, he might be nominated at the PDS conclave to run for direct election if Congress, in one of those surprises that are as rare as a leap year, passes the Dante de Oliveira Amendment in April.

But are those the only alternatives open to the vice president of the republic? Nothing will be learned from his lips, but according to a strategy devised by advisers and companions on the campaign trail, they are not. Also possible is a third route that boils down to the formation of a broad front for national salvation with the features of a new political party. Such a move would be capable of throwing the framework of parties into disarray and changing the direction of the succession if it became certain that Paulo Maluf or Mario Andreazza was going to win the nomination at the PDS Convention--an outcome that could be gaged in advance.

That front, or new party, would bring together PDS members opposed to seeing a president of the republic take office without popular support. It would also attract many members of the opposition parties. It would precede a future reorganization of the parties, but it would allow Aureliano Chaves, if invited, to compete for the electoral college's vote on a new slate. The 2-year membership required by law does not apply to someone leaving one party and joining another that is being newly established. And a party can be established if its members include 10 percent of the federal deputies and senators and they sign its charter.

The idea is linked to consensus--to the reformulation or rearrangement of the succession process that many people are talking about. It needs to be emphasized that such an event is not likely, but neither is it impossible, and the reason is that it is being considered by many people who support the vice president as the final option in a process that may not end with the PDS National

Convention. Or is it just a midsummer night's dream--the latest product to be cooked up by amateur alchemists?

In officially announcing his candidacy, Aureliano Chaves, like other presidential candidates, no doubt has an action plan worked out to cover more than one alternative, depending on the dynamics of future circumstances. The key to understanding that plan lies in the conclusion--guileless at first glance--to his announcement of his candidacy in Belo Horizonte two Fridays ago: "We are entering the battle with tenaciousness and without faintheartedness--our commitment is to Brazil and its people."

That sentence was not spoken just for effect, nor was it just a cliché of the kind that would make adviser Acacio happy. When dissected, that statement, which has taken 19 days to germinate, sums up a stand capable of going beyond the PDS and its convention. It was certainly due to innumerable analyses of the situation and examinations of possible options by the candidate and his closest advisers--official, unofficial, and secret. The latter can obviously go farther than he can in their remarks and speculations. But if they do, it will be at the very least because they feel free, if not encouraged, to do so.

The former governor of Minas Gerais is prepared to go all the way in a process that is not going to end with the voting at the PDS Convention in September, the reason being that he is well aware that he does not have the majority of the convention behind him at present. While he recognizes that the wind may change and will do his best to see that it does, he is also preparing for the possibility that it will continue to blow in the direction of Paulo Maluf or Mario Andreazza.

Above all, it is important to him to continue cultivating and widening the support of public opinion as expressed through various segments of society and confirmed in many surveys and preelection polls of the population in general and of specific groups. He also believes that at some point in the process before the convention takes place, his name will come to serve as a kind of high-voltage transformer being fed by transmission lines full of popular energy and converting that energy into energy at the convention. He is confident that the PDS delegates will place the national interest, which he feels that he expresses, above all other commitments. In his opinion, the nation has never ceased to prevail over its representatives when they are called upon to decide on its behalf. To him, republican tradition, logic, and politics indicate the possibility or even probability that the delegates to the convention will be swept along in the unrestrainable torrent represented by public opinion in favor of his candidacy.

He will therefore continue to direct his campaign at the population, although privileged PDS electors will be included as well. Proselytism on behalf of austerity and an ethical government, accompanied by steadfastness and courage in facing up to chronic problems ranging from inflation to the foreign debt, from corruption to unemployment and a resumption of development, and from broad constitutional revision to the predominance of private enterprise in the economy--all of that must be emphasized and repeated during tours of the states,

conferences, seminars, interviews, and public statements. As a result of those exhortations, he hopes increasingly to unite popular consensus and the majority of the delegates to the PDS Convention.

Included in that approach is support for direct elections as well as objective diagnoses of reality, all presented with the caution that is natural and necessary not only for a politician from Minas Gerais but also for a vice president of the republic. He will not present himself as a candidate in confrontation with the present government and its head. He is not in a position to take a stand against Gen Joao Figueiredo, and as a matter of loyalty and even fairness, he does not want to. But he will stress the obvious--the things which everyone wants to hear and which, once they have heard them, will make them more likely to support his candidacy: solutions instead of lamentations.

That phase has already started. It began with his speech to the Minas Gerais Legislative Assembly, and it will intensify over the next few months while he simultaneously continues his personal contacts with party and convention leaders, either as a group or separately, in the states and the federal capital.

If, in one of those strange twists that sometimes occur in political processes, Congress decides around the end of April or the beginning of May to approve of direct elections, fine. He will not have appeared at rallies or on speakers' platforms in support of that campaign--doing so would bring him into confrontation with Planalto Palace--but now as before, he has not been and is not now avoiding clear statements in favor of restoring direct elections. Examples are his statement in the capital of Minas Gerais and, later, his statements to the press, in which he emphasized that if he were a congressman, he would vote for the Dante de Oliveira Amendment.

This is where the second alternative in his plan of practical action comes in. He has no doubt that if direct elections are held, he will be the PDS candidate with a chance of winning the popular contest precisely because he expresses public opinion. He would surely win at the convention, and in a contest with two or three candidates from the opposition parties, he would be elected to Planalto Palace. The amendment would change everything in terms of evaluating the succession, and the delegates to the PDS Convention acknowledge that fact immediately. Because the only man who can win a popular election is the one who is in first place in broad public opinion polls.

The PMDB [Brazilian Democratic Movement Party] would run a candidate--probably Ulysses Guimaraes--while the PDT [Democratic Workers Party] candidate would be Leonel Brizola, and the PT [Workers Party] would not fail to take advantage of the opportunity. And a PDS candidate supported by strong sectors of society would be certain to win despite the erosion that comes from being the party in power.

But if the opposition bill is rejected and indirect elections are retained, Aureliano Chaves will continue his exhortations. He will try increasingly to unite public opinion, trusting in his ability, along with public opinion, to influence the delegates to the PDS Convention--even those already committed to other candidates.

Meanwhile--here is where we come to the third alternative included in the strategic plan prepared by his followers--if, before the convention is held, they see that the vice president is not going to win at the convention, they will try to keep him in the running anyway.

How? Simply on the strength of a supraparty movement if one is formed as a result of the pressure from public opinion. Aureliano would be open to the formation of a broad front for national salvation which, aghast at the idea of our having a president of the republic who lacks popular support, would prepare for other solutions.

It may happen that politicians, many from the PDS and many from the opposition parties, and businessmen, workers, intellectuals, priests, and other social representatives will decide to establish a new party with the objective of not letting the country be turned over to Maluf or Andreazza. And that the new party, which will be a front, will decide to satisfy the legal requirements set by the electoral courts in record time so as to participate in the indirect elections. That tactic will be difficult, but not impossible if it has the support of the nation as a battering ram for a kind of emergency diaspora in the present party framework. Minas Gerais might go along with it, as could other states and PDS and opposition governors as well, in a union of forces opposing the candidate who is victorious at the PDS Convention but who has minority support in the electoral college. The 2-year party membership required by law does not apply to someone joining a new slate. A new slate, if supported by a sufficient number of deputies and senators from other parties, is capable of being granted temporary registration, and that is the passport needed for presenting presidential candidates.

It bears repeating that Aureliano Chaves will not accept that alternative as long as he is still pursuing the other two possibilities. And neither will he appear in the front to organize it, much less offer it his services. But if it comes into being, it will be considered, and perhaps that explains his always cautious statements concerning the future. It may also explain his statement of many meanings in Belo Horizonte, when he said he was going into the battle with tenaciousness and without faintheartedness because his commitment was to Brazil and its people--much more than to the PDS, the party convention, indirect elections, and accommodation with candidates lacking popular support.

11798

CSO: 3342/69

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION DROPS 5.71 PERCENT IN 1983

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 11 Feb 84 p 26

[Text] Rio de Janeiro--Production by the capital goods industry in 1983 dropped by a record 20.21 percent from its 1982 level. That drop was the direct result of the worsening economic recession in the country.

According to data released yesterday by the IBGE [Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics], the volume of industrial production was down by 5.71 percent in 1983. Of all the industrial sectors analyzed, the mineral extraction industry was the only one to show an increase. It produced 14.52 percent more in 1983 than in 1982. The processing industry as a whole reduced its production by 6.26 percent, while the production of intermediate goods was down by 3.03 percent.

The consumer goods industry was also affected by the government's policy of recession: its production was down by 4.67 percent. In that sector, durable consumer goods were down by 4 percent, while the production of nondurables dropped by 5.21 percent.

Industrial Production

Indicator: industrial class and use category	Accumulated total		
	Jan-Oct	Jan-Nov	Jan-Dec
General industry	93.25	93.73	94.29
Mineral extraction	112.51	113.08	114.52
Processing industry	92.73	93.21	93.74
Capital goods	78.35	78.91	79.79
Intermediate goods	95.01	95.92	96.97
Consumer goods	95.62	95.33	94.98
Durable	97.61	96.49	96.00
Nondurable	95.24	95.11	94.79

Source: IBGE

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CFP ESTIMATES 1984 GRAIN PRODUCTION AT 53.2 MILLION TONS

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 11 Feb 84 p 29

[Text] Brasilia--The Brazilian grain harvest in 1984 should total 53.2 million tons, according to the first overall crop assessment conducted by the Ministry of Agriculture's Production Financing Company (CFP). That estimate, which includes the figures for the Center-South and the North-Northeast, is accompanied by the insistent proviso that achievement of that total will depend on "another few weeks of normal weather" and that "the forecast of the upcoming harvest is still preliminary and subject to change, especially as regards the Northeast Region."

An official announcement by the firm states: "The preliminary estimates for the Northeast assume that the regular rainfall which has been occurring in the main producing states in that region will continue. Even so, and allowing for the fact that the figures are subject to change, the CFP expects the harvest in the Northeast to be higher than those achieved in previous years."

The largest increase among crops benefiting from minimum prices will be in the bean harvest, which is expected to total 2.3 million tons, or 41 percent more this year than in 1983, when 1.6 million tons were harvested. Corn will be in second place with an increase of 13 percent if the CFP's forecast of 21.9 million tons, compared to 19.3 million last year, is correct. The forecast for soybeans has been held at 15.9 million tons, compared to 14.6 million in 1983, for an increase of 9 percent. Rice production is estimated at 8.6 million tons (an increase of 5 percent over last year's crop of 8.2 million tons), and wheat should stay at the same level as last year at 2.2 million tons.

This forecast by the CFP includes production in the North and Northeast (estimated at about 3 million tons) as well as products classed as secondary, such as cotton, the production of which, according to the CFP, should total 1,170,700 tons (8 percent more than last year, when 1,081,000 tons of seed cotton were harvested), and peanuts, the production of which will drop by 11 percent with a harvest of 243,900 tons, compared to 274,600 tons last year. Production will remain the same in the case of oats (105,200 tons), rye (4,500 tons), barley (143,400 tons), colza (2,000 tons), and sunflower (189,300 tons). Castor bean production will rise by 30 percent (247,000 tons compared to 189,000 tons in 1983).

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CSO: 3342/70

JANUARY TRADE SURPLUS OF \$585 MILLION SETS RECORD FOR MONTH

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 7 Feb 84 p 33

[Text] Rio de Janeiro--Carlos Viacava, director of CACEX [Foreign Trade Department], announced in Rio de Janeiro yesterday that the surplus in Brazil's trade balance for January totaled \$585 million, setting a record for that month and far exceeding the \$157 million achieved in January last year, "thanks to the good performance by manufactured products," which accounted for 71.42 percent of the exports.

Exports in January of this year totaled \$1.7 billion, while imports came to \$1.11 billion, compared to exports of \$1.56 billion and imports of \$1.41 billion in January of last year.

Carlos Viacava said that the significant contribution to sales in January by manufactured products, which provided approximately two-thirds of the total, included in particular an outstanding increase in sales of orange juice, which earned \$115 million, compared to only \$40 million in January 1983. He also said that January sales of steel products showed an increase of 90.38 percent over the same month last year (earning \$99 million compared to \$52 million the year before).

The director of CACEX recalled that sales this past January did not include a significant percentage of primary commodities (only one-third of the total), the reason being that the marketing of farm crops had not yet started. That marketing should begin within a few more months.

Imports

Carlos Viacava also recalled that thanks to the results in the trade balance for January, we have now "begun the year on the right foot." He said that petroleum imports were down by \$295 million (20.89 percent). Total expenditures on that product in January came to \$1.11 billion, compared to \$1.41 billion in the same month last year.

He added that achieving the goal of a \$9-billion trade surplus in 1984 will be difficult and laborious, but that the results for January show that it is possible. If Brazil is to achieve that goal, its exports will have to average no less than \$765 million per month.

Concerning soybean exports in 1984, Carlos Viacava recalled that CACEX is predicting sales of \$3.5 billion, while the Brazilian Association of Vegetable Oil Firms (ABIOVE) is expecting sales of between \$3.3 billion and \$3.7 billion. In talking to the press, the organization's chairman, Martinho Faria, mentioned the figure of \$4 billion.

Viacava said that exporters did not suffer any losses on their exports in 1983 and that they will not lose anything this year. Last year, the currency devaluation totaled 290 percent, inflation was 211 percent, and the Wholesale Price Index (IPA) for that sector stopped at 170 percent. Considering the currency devaluation rates and the industrial IPA, the businessmen came out ahead, added the director of CACEX.

On the subject of U.S. protectionist measures against Brazilian steel products, Carlos Viacava pointed out that the problem has existed for several years and is not something new. He acknowledged that the United States had not yet adopted any drastic measures against Brazilian steel, but "I am certain that something is going to happen. And when it does, we will have other markets to which we can sell our products."

Export Drive

A drive aimed at the further stimulation of Brazilian exports is being worked out all over the country with participation by the National Confederation of Industries (CNI), other private and public organizations, and CACEX. In announcing the drive, Carlos Viacava emphasized that its basis would be the involvement of small and medium-sized firms in exports. Such firms will be able to set up minitrading firms with only 14,000 ORTN's (National Treasury Readjustable Bonds) as the required capital for obtaining registration.

11798

CSO: 3342/70

NEWEST TANKS DEVELOPED BY ENGESA, BERNARDINI S.A. DISCUSSED

EE-T1 Heavy Tank

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 12 Feb 84 p 6

[Article by Roberto Godoy]

[Text] The Ministry of Army has now received and approved the final technical specifications for the future main battle tank for Brazilian ground forces. It is the impressive, 35-ton EE-T1, the first tracked battle tank to be produced by ENGESA (Specialized Engineers, Inc.) of Sao Paulo. The vehicle will be driving around in July, it will receive its gun turret in November, and deliveries will begin 18 months later, in May 1986. The standard gun will be a 105mm gun, but a 120mm smooth-bore version will be an optional possibility. Both pieces were developed with the firm's own technology.

Although the detailed specifications for the project were based on the requirements of the Brazilian Army, the entire vehicle is also designed with a view to prospects on the international market, from where ENGESA's Sales Division has already received purchase options. The EE-T1 will not be dependent on foreign technology: according to a source in the firm's technical area, "the product can roll off the assembly line with 100-percent domestic content, thus avoiding an interruption of supplies in the event of a crisis that might lead to a boycott on supplies from abroad."

ENGESA's battle tank has been named the Osorio in honor of the patron saint of the cavalry, and its development began 3 years ago. It currently employs about 90 percent of the firm's 300 engineers. To make room for this new area of production, the ENGESA Group acquired control of the FNV (National Railway Car Factory) and undertook to give the tank superior operating characteristics that would make it more attractive than its competitors. For example, the EE-T1 can be equipped with any available electronic accessory, making it easier to standardize fleets--as is already true of the wheeled armored vehicles: the Cascavel EE-9, the Urutu EE-11, and the Jararaca EE-3. The Osorio also incorporates major innovations. One example is its hydropneumatic suspension instead of the torsion bars traditionally used. The result is a greater range of spring, greater elasticity in movement, and ease of travel over particularly rough terrain and in mud or sand.

Low Profile

The low profile of the tank's silhouette means that at 2.34 meters, it is even lower than the Cascavel EE-9. According to studies by ENGESA's experts, height is directly linked to survival of the equipment and crew. On the basis of data gathered from various sources, the designers concluded that statistically, 2 percent of the shots fired at tanks come from the rear, while 8 percent are fired at the side sections. The main target--82 percent of the time--is therefore the front wall, this being the consequence of the modern trend toward using the tank as an attack weapon rather than as a support for position defense. As a result, the front assembly is extremely low and strongly reinforced. "The problem to be solved then was how to accommodate the driver. How could he be fitted comfortably into the small space left for the cabin? For its T-72 or T-80, the Soviet Union's solution is to select very short personnel with a maximum height of 1.60 meters. Here we chose the simplest solution: we made a cockpit similar to that in a Formula 1 racing car, with the result that the driver will operate the Osorio from a semireclining position," explained an engineer yesterday.

The complete crew will consist of four men (commander, gunner, loader, and driver). Their work area will be like that in a space capsule, with digital controls, controlled air cooling, an on-board computer, NBC (nuclear, biological, and chemical) protection, a gyroscopic stabilizer for the turret and gun, laser sighting systems, image intensifiers for night vision, an interface for network teleprocessing, and a full range of integrated radio communications. The cost per unit is estimated at between \$1.2 million and \$2 million.

So far the project has cost between \$60 million and \$70 million in the Special Projects Division, which was instructed to design the Osorio with firepower, mobility, armor, and range making it comparable to the world's super heavy tanks, such as the European Chieftain (British), AMX-32 (French), and Leopard 2 (West German), the U.S. Abrams M-1, and the Israeli Merkava, but with the advantage of weighing much less.

Strengths

On the South American continent, the EE-T1 has no competitors in its class. The only tank in regular production is Argentina's 30-ton TAM, which is a technological package designed by the Thyssen-Henschel firm at the request of the general staff in Buenos Aires. It is a fast assault vehicle, but relatively fragile and unprepared for the arrival of kinetic-energy ammunition, which is basically a dart made of depleted uranium rods--an extremely hard substance which, when fired at supersonic velocity, will penetrate any kind of armor. The energy released on impact produces temperatures on the order of up to 6,000 degrees Celsius. Dependence on a supply of parts from abroad creates serious difficulties that were felt by the Argentines during the conflict in the South Atlantic, when units were immobilized in Cordoba waiting for materiel from the FRG that had been placed under embargo by the European Economic Community.

Technical Data

Basic data: weight: 35 tons; length with gun forward: 9,995mm; height: 2,343mm; width: 3,200mm; ground clearance: 460mm. Performance: speed: 70 km/hr; maximum gradient: 60 percent; range: 550 km; power-to-weight ratio: 28.6hp/ton. Propulsion unit: turbine diesel engine: V12 1,000 hp DIN at 2,300 rpm; automatic transmission with four speeds forward, two reverse, and torque converter; steering system coupled to transmission; disc brakes operated by transmission with an independent circuit. Main armament: 105mm gun capable of firing APDSFS, HEAT, and multipurpose ammunition (optional: 120mm smooth bore capable of firing APDSFS and multipurpose ammunition); elevation limits: -10° to +20°; secondary armament: coaxial machinegun (7.62mm) and external machinegun (7.62mm with .50 as an option), plus smoke grenade system (eight launch tubes). Communications: radios with various options including cryptographic system. Optional equipment: computer for high-precision fire control, gun datum system and laser beam sensor.

MB-3 Tamoyo Medium Tank

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 18 Feb 84 p 6

[Article by Roberto Godoy]

[Text] The newest character in the national military industry travels unnoticed through the Anchieta-Imigrantes complex every day, and by now it has been mistaken for everything from an earthmoving tractor to a container carrier. Actually, however, it is the prototype of the Tamoyo medium battle tank--the 30-ton MB-3 that the Bernardini Corporation of Sao Paulo has developed for the Brazilian Army and, in an advanced version, for export as well. Preproduction of the new assault tank will begin in July, and deliveries for evaluation by cavalry units will begin in December. One military officer connected with the program said: "It represents a conventional, tested, and sure concept that combines the most intelligent solutions for this type of weapon, with one additional advantage: all of the technology is our own."

The Tamoyo entered the design stage in 1979, when it was provisionally named the X-30. It was only an experiment proposed by Bernardini to meet an army specification. The project was slowed down temporarily, but at the end of 1982, it again became part of the reequipment priorities for the Armed Forces following the conflict in the Falkland Islands and the latter's lessons concerning Argentina's difficulties in operating a ground force in technological dependence on foreign suppliers that happened to be connected to Great Britain, the enemy. The average cost per unit will fall between \$1 million and \$1.8 million, depending on the configuration chosen by the customer.

Warrior

The Bernardini Corporation is responsible for producing the MB-2 light tank (formerly known as the X1A2) and for an operational success in the complete updating of the old but still effective U.S. M-41's, which are now in their "C" configuration. That configuration was worked out by Bernardini, and it is

aimed at completely modernizing the M-41 and its weapon system while preserving its basic features (dimensions, armor, and so on). The Tamoyo is the result of that long familiarity with information concerning the progress of specialized engineering. For example, it was decided to use torsion bar suspension but with hydrokinetic units that will cause the medium tank to respond in proportion to the intensity of the jolts received and the requirements of its use. The Brazilian Army's specification calls for a 90mm gun, but for export, the MB-3 will be offered with a 105mm weapon--both guns being able to fire supersonic kinetic-energy ammunition of tungsten (also developed by Bernardini's design engineering division). The name "Tamoyo" was chosen without a great deal of research by simply choosing a reference to the tribe of warrior Indians who were famous for their unerring skill with bow and arrow.

Tests

Every day it appears with a loud roar in the downhill lane of Anchieta Road on its way to the military testing area at the interchange with Imigrantes Road. It still lacks a turret for its gun and its secondary armament (which in fact is almost the equivalent of main armament, since it operates with a .50 machine-gun and another smaller--7.62mm--machinegun), but it is already impressive because of its extremely low profile and, chiefly, its speed: a full 72 kilometers per hour. After being in action for 5 hours in various modes of operation, the Tamoyo has already shown some interesting results. Only 5 percent of its components are imported (only the transmission), but all the other critical components, which were produced by a network of local manufacturers, have lived up to expectations, "including safety limits," says an officer assigned to the project. The MB-3 will have complete NBC (nuclear, biological, and chemical) protection and computer control, and the driver's field of vision will be similar to that in a light truck. The engine unit, which is based on a power pack cell, can be removed in 22 minutes--an advantage offered so far only by the FRG's Leopard 2 heavy tank. The project has so far consumed 150,000 man-hours, with the result that Bernardini has had to undertake large-scale adaptations within the firm, which currently employs 2,000 people. The Tamoyo will come off a new assembly line set up in a new building measuring 10,000 square meters and located outside the present area in the Ipiranga neighborhood.

The new medium tank will be the first of its category to have individual night vision systems (goggles) for use by the crew (a binocular sight with telescope focusing) as standard on-board equipment (manufactured by D. F. Vasconcellos) and the first to enjoy 100mm of armored protection in the front wall of the turret.

Data Sheet for MB-3 Tamoyo

Empty weight: 27,000 kg
Combat loaded weight: 29,000 kg

Power-to-weight ratio:

Empty: 18.5hp/ton
Combat loaded: 17.3hp/ton

Ground pressure:

Empty: 0.65kg/cm²

Combat loaded: 0.70kg/cm²

Range:

700 km (900 km with auxiliary fuel tank)

10 hours of combat

Fuel consumption:

1 km per liter of diesel fuel (cruising speed)

Fuel:

700 liters (without extra fuel tank)

Dimensions:

Length of hull: 6.50 meters

Maximum width: 3.20 meters

Height to turret roof: 2.20 meters

Track centers: 2.58 meters

Ground clearance: 0.50 meter

Performance:

Front gradient: 60 percent

Rear gradient: 30 percent

Trench: 2.40 meters

Fording: 1.2 meters

Maximum road speed: 70 km/hr

Engine:

Rear-mounted power pack

Model: Scania DSI-14 plus

Maximum output: 650 hp at 2,100 rpm

Ammunition carried:

In turret: 18 rounds

In hull: 50 rounds

Suspension:

Type: torsion bar

Number of wheels: six on each side

Number of return rollers: three on each side

Shock absorbers: three on each side

Transmission:

Cross drive

Number of speeds: three forward, one reverse; cross-drive gearbox with torque converter

Hatches:

- For driver (sliding hatch operated from inside)
- Emergency, under driver's seat
- For commander, in revolving turret
- For turret loader

Firefighting system:

- Fixed assembly for engine chamber
- Operation: inside and outside, manual or automatic

Crew comfort:

- Heater and air conditioner

Turret:

- Crew: three (gunner, commander, and loader)
- Main armament: 90mm or 105mm gun
- Coaxial armament: 12.7mm machinegun
- 7.62mm machinegun in revolving turret for commander
- Eight smoke grenade launch tubes
- Electric rotating mechanism
- Electric elevating mechanism
- Gunner's station with gun and coaxial machinegun controls, fire control system, and status indicator panel
- Commander's station with single control for one weapon, steering controls, and status and weapon selection panel
- Coaxial gunsight with reticle for various kinds of ammunition
- Ballistic computing system
- Periscopes for gunner and commander (laser night vision)
- Exhaust equipment for weapon gases

Communications equipment:

- Radio in turret
- Intercoms
- Telephone for communication with infantry

11798

CSO: 3342/70

BRIEFS

AGRICULTURAL ACCORD WITH USSR--Campinas--Scientists from the Moscow Academy of Science and Technology visited research institutes of Campinas and acknowledge afterwards that Brazil and the Soviet Union may soon sign technological cooperation agreements in the area of agriculture as well as joint projects in other sectors. That intention was expressed by the Soviet delegation to the representatives of the Institute of Agronomy, the University of Campinas (UNICAMP), and the Research and Development Center of the Brazilian Telecommunications Corporation (TELEBRAS). The Soviets avoided any contact with the press all day. The visit was arranged by the National Research Council (CNPq) and the delegation of seven Russian experts headed by Alexandre Dliznakov of the State Committee for Science and Technology, with headquarters in Moscow, was accompanied by the first secretary of the Division of Science and Technology of the Foreign Ministry, Luiz Francisco Braconnot, and CNPq aide, Guilherme Brandao. Making clear their intention to sign scientific and technological exchange agreements with Brazilian research groups, the Soviets first visited the Institute of Geoscience, Institute of Chemistry and the School of Food and Agricultural Engineering of UNICAMP, showing great interest in the research in the mineral, agricultural and chemical economics sectors. At the Institute of Agronomy (IAC) after expressing a desire to learn more in detail about the studies done on wheat, rice, soybean, tomato and potato crops, in addition to research in the area of genetic engineering, the delegation heard criticism from the Brazilian researchers about the lack of information about the studies conducted by the USSR. In response, the IAC experts received an invitation to visit the Moscow Academy of Science and Technology and the Soviets promised to send ample material to Brazil about the programs carried out in the Soviet Union. At TELEBRAS, which received a visit of a Soviet delegation for the first time in its history, studies on the possibility of exchanging scientific publications and visits of specialists between the two countries are anticipated. [Text] [Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 17 Feb 84 p 24] 8711

DELEGATION TO PRC--Brasilia--A Brazilian mission comprised of government officials and businessmen will go to China on 16 March and will visit other Asiatic countries to try to expand bilateral trade by selling more national products. The mission will be headed by Finance Minister Ernane Galveas. The trip will last at least 10 days, the first destination being China, where the most important negotiations are scheduled to be held. The understanding of Brazil is that the trade between the two countries can be expanded considerably--Brazil imported about \$500 million--and exported half of that in 1983--considering the diversity of the Brazilian and Chinese economies, even with

some points in common inasmuch as they are both developing nations. Brazil imports 15,000 barrels of oil a day from China. What Brazil intends to do in fact is to expand its exports to China in order to change the profile of the trade balance between the two countries and also to obtain another market for Brazilian products. One of the main items to be discussed during the visit will be the formation of a joint-venture between the Vale do Rio Doce Company and the Chinese Government for the exploration of iron ore in Minas Gerais with later export to China. [Text] [Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 17 Feb 84 p 21] 8711

ANTARCTIC STATION INAUGURATION--The first Brazilian scientific research station in Antarctica was inaugurated yesterday by Navy Minister Admiral Maximiano da Fonseca in a telephone call from Brasilia to the commander of the base, Marine Lieutenant Commander, Edison Nascimento Martins. The minister also took the occasion to speak to the captain of the ship "Barao de Teffe," which carried the containers to Admiral Bay on King George Island that will serve initially to house the researchers and six other persons charged with performing services at the station. To mark the inauguration of the station, the navy minister distributed an Order of the Day in which he emphasized the importance of that base, which has been named "Commander Ferraz," as "a guide pointing to the search for solutions through scientific support and research of new and original undertakings through international cooperation and good will among individuals and nations." The minister again stressed that the recognition of Brazil as a country in a position to conduct research in that region of the globe means that the country will have an active voice in the decision on the fate of the region and he acknowledge that Brazil may commercially exploit "krill," a type of shrimp. In the meantime, the ice-breaker "Shirase" of 11,600 tons left the port of Tokyo yesterday carrying Japanese researchers aboard. They are going to seek an appropriate site for the construction of the third Japanese Antarctic base. [Text] [Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 7 Feb 84 p 14] 8711

ACCORD WITH HUNGARY--During a meeting in Rio de Janeiro yesterday with K. L. Szabo, director of the Hungarian Foreign Trade Bank, CACEX [Foreign Trade Department] director Carlos Viacava arranged for the opening of a Brazilian line of financing amounting to about \$10 million. This financing will enable Hungary to acquire Brazilian products through December of this year. In exchange, the Hungarian Foreign Trade Bank will open a line of credit totaling approximately \$125 million to finance Brazilian imports. [Text] [Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 14 Feb 84 p 31] 11798

CSO: 3342/69

TEXT OF DRAFT ANTITERRORIST LAW PUBLISHED

Santiago LA NACION in Spanish 7 Jan 84 pp 12, 21

[Text] The draft law that specifies what constitutes terrorist activity and stipulates the penalties therefor provides for punishments ranging from the maximum degree of imprisonment to capital punishment. The draft entered the legislative process during last Tuesday's session of the Government Junta. Accomplices will receive the same penalty as the perpetrators themselves, and accessories will receive the same punishment reduced by one or two degrees.

In accordance with the petition that the president of the republic has submitted to the Legislature, the draft will be processed "with extreme urgency."

Text of the Draft

The following is the complete text of the draft law:

Section I, On Terrorist Activities and Penalties Therefor

Article 1. Terrorist activities are those actions or omissions constituting misdemeanors or felonies that are committed to create unrest or grave fears among the populace or a segment thereof or that take the form of brutal or cruel acts for a revolutionary or subversive purpose.

Article 2. An action is presumed to have been undertaken to create unrest or grave fears among the populace or a segment thereof if during the commission of the crime use was made of bombs or explosive or incendiary devices, grenades, rockets, firearms, toxic gases, letter or package bombs, or any other element or material of similar destructive capacity whose use does or could gravely endanger the life, health or physical integrity of persons.

An action is presumed to be brutal or cruel if one or more of the circumstances in clauses 1a, 3a, 4a, 10a or 11a of Article 12 of the Penal Code apply.

Article 3. The purpose inherent to terrorist activities is presumed to exist in the following cases:

- 1) When one or more persons who are members of armed, revolutionary subversive or violence-advocating bands or groups or who are linked to or claim a link to such bands or groups are involved in the crime;
- 2) When the victim holds a position of public authority, belongs to the Armed Forces or to a law enforcement agency, holds a prominent position in the country or is the spouse, parent or offspring of such persons;
- 3) When the victim is a person enjoying international protection under international law;
- 4) When, at the risk of creating havoc, communication routes, dikes or other similar structures or facilities or equipment used in providing public utility services are attacked.

Article 4. The following are also terrorist actions:

- 1) Any attempt on the life or physical integrity of the chief of state;
- 2) Actions taken to endanger the life, physical integrity or health of the passengers or crew on an aircraft in flight, such as:
 - a) To commit any act of violence against a person on board that by its nature endangers the safety of the aircraft;
 - b) To destroy or damage the aircraft, to make it unsafe, to divert it from its course without cause, to alter its itinerary or to take command of it;
 - c) To destroy or damage air navigation facilities or services or to disrupt their operation, if such actions by their nature pose a danger to the safety of the aircraft in flight;
 - d) To knowingly convey false information, thus endangering the safety of an aircraft in flight.

For the purposes of this law, it shall be understood that an aircraft is in flight from the time that it is prepared to take off from an airbase, airfield, airport or heliport until it lands at the airbase, airfield, airport or heliport of its final destination and has been vacated by the passengers and crew;

- e) To carry, without cause, weapons or explosive, inflammable, asphyxiating, toxic or corrosive substances, be they solid, liquid or gaseous, that can be used to kill, wound or strike, deter or overcome resistance,

even if they are not used, unless because of their low power or small quantity, because of the personal background of the accused or because of the circumstances of the incident it is manifest that there was not even any incidental desire to create the danger referred to in the first clause of number 2.

3) To kidnap, detain or seize a person under the threat of killing, wounding, holding or causing him any other serious injury, in order to force a State, an international or intergovernmental organization, an individual or corporation or a group of persons to engage in an action or omission as an explicit condition for his release or for keeping him alive or in good health or for not carrying out the threat in question.

If the accused releases the victim voluntarily before causing him any serious injury other than merely depriving him of his freedom, the judge can reduce the penalty by one or two degrees.

4) To place bombs or explosive or incendiary devices that could or do harm the physical integrity of individuals or property, in public thoroughfares, places of recreation, educational institutions, churches, mass transportation such as trains, buses and school or worker transport vehicles, and, in general, in places where large numbers of people customarily gather, in tall buildings, in residential sites or sites intended as residences, as well as in military or police facilities or enclosures;

5) To associate or organize for the purpose of committing terrorist crimes or for any other purpose that involves the commission of terrorist crimes;

6) Public instigation of terrorism;

7) Public apology of terrorism, of a terrorist act or of anyone involved in them;

8) To impart or receive instruction or training for terrorist purposes inside or outside the country in the manufacture or use of bombs or explosive or incendiary devices, grenades, rockets or other devices of similar destructive capacity the use of which could gravely endanger the life, health or physical integrity of persons;

9) The threat of committing an act that the law classifies as a terrorist crime to create unrest or grave fears among the populace or a segment thereof;

10) To maliciously cause unrest or grave fears among the populace or a segment thereof by conveying information about the preparation or execution of false terrorist acts.

The actions described in this article shall be punished as crimes of terrorism even if they do not meet the requirements set forth in Article 1.

Article 5. The penalty for terrorist crimes shall range from the minimum to the maximum degree of imprisonment. However, the perpetrators of the crimes described in numbers 6 through 10 of Article 4 shall receive penalties ranging from the minimum to the intermediate degree of imprisonment.

If any persons mentioned in Clause 1 of Article 397 of the Penal Code are injured as a result of a terrorist action, the penalty shall range from the medium to the maximum degree of imprisonment. If the terrorist crime is robbery or arson or involves other destructive acts provided for in Articles 474, 475, 476, 477, 480 and 481 of the Penal Code or damages provided for in Article 485 of the same code, the penalty shall range from the medium to the maximum degree of imprisonment. If anyone dies as a result of a terrorist act, the penalty shall range from the maximum degree of imprisonment to death. If the victim of a kidnaping is seriously injured or dies as a result of or during the kidnaping, the death penalty shall apply.

The provisions of this article notwithstanding, if a person who has committed a misdemeanor or felony classified as a terrorist crime is subject to a heavier penalty than the one arising from the provisions of this law, then the heavier penalty shall apply.

Article 6. Accomplices shall receive the same penalty as the principal offender. Accessories, who are referred to in Numbers 1, 2 and 3 of Article 17 of the Penal Code, shall receive the same penalty, reduced by one or two degrees.

Article 7. Within the limits established in Article 5, the court shall determine the degree of the punishment, taking into account the degree of participation, the number and import of the aggravating and extenuating circumstances and the greater or lesser harm caused by the crime.

The penalty cannot be diminished or increased beyond those limits, except in the following cases:

- 1) For those who take action for the direct purpose of preventing or mitigating the consequences of the crime in question or who furnish information or background that aids in preventing the commission of other terrorist crimes or in arresting or identifying those responsible for such crimes. In these instances the penalty can be reduced by up to two degrees.

- 2) In the case of repeat terrorist offenders.

Article 8. The appropriate cumulative penalties under general laws notwithstanding, those found guilty of terrorist crimes shall also be deprived of their civil rights under the terms of Article 9 of the Political Constitution of the State.

Article 9. An attempted terrorist crime shall be subject to the same penalty as a terrorist crime actually committed, notwithstanding which the judge shall have the power to reduce the penalty by one, two or more degrees.

A foiled crime shall be punished as if it had been committed.

Article 10. Conspiracy or intent to commit a terrorist crime shall be subject to the penalty applicable to the accessories to the conspiracy or intent.

Section II, On Jurisdiction and Proceedings

Article 11. The crimes envisaged in this law shall be tried by military tribunals, in accordance with the following regulations:

- a) If a Garrison Commander issues the formal demand [requerimiento], the tribunal of the branch to which belongs shall have jurisdiction.
- b) If a preliminary hearing is conducted as a result of a prior investigation, under the provisions of Article 128 of the Code of Military Justice, the military, naval or air force court to which the local government attorney's office that ordered the investigation is subordinate shall have jurisdiction.
- c) If during any criminal trial the regular courts establish facts that are indicative of the crimes referred to in this law, they shall immediately notify the Garrison Commander's Office in their jurisdiction of these facts so that, under the provisions of this law, the appropriate trial can commence.
- d) If the crimes referred to in this law are committed in more than one jurisdictional territory of the military tribunals, the Military Tribunal of Santiago shall have the jurisdiction to try them.
- e) Under the provisions of this law or pursuant to Article 6 of the Organic Code of Tribunals or pursuant to Article 3 of the Code of Military Justice, terrorist crimes committed outside the territory of the republic shall come under Chilean jurisdiction and shall be considered to have been committed within the jurisdiction of the Military Court of Santiago for trial purposes.

Article 12. The provisions of letter c of the previous article notwithstanding, the trials arising from the crimes envisaged by this law shall commence only on formal demand from or on charges brought by one of the following authorities:

The interior minister, the national defense minister, regional intendants, provincial governors, the national director of information and garrison commanders.

Article 13. The trials of terrorist crimes shall conform, when pertinent, to the regulations set forth in Title II of Book II of the Code of Military Justice, with the modifications and additions expressed in the following articles.

Article 14. The military tribunals can order any of the investigations provided for in Paragraph 3 of Title II of Book II of the Code of Criminal Procedure, in relation to the sites, whether inhabited or not, in which any element destined for the commission of any of the crimes envisaged in this law is presumed hidden.

These investigations shall be conducted by the Forces of Public Order and Security or the National Information Center separately or jointly, as stipulated in the appropriate warrant. The investigation should be reported within 48 hours, and any persons arrested or effects confiscated shall be turned over to the court. The chief of personnel in charge of executing the court order shall always be the certifying officer [ministro de fe] in these investigations.

If the needs of the investigation so dictate, the court can, in a well-founded resolution, extend for up to 10 days the time limit for placing the defendant in its custody and can order him held incommunicado during this period.

The defendant shall be held at the jail or military or police barracks indicated on the warrant, regardless of his nature or condition.

Article 15. In investigating terrorist crimes and notwithstanding general laws, the members of the Forces of Public Order and Security of the State and of the National Information Center can proceed, with a prior written order from the appropriate national or regional chief and without the need for a court order but only if the request for such an order might prevent the investigation from being successful, to arrest suspects, regardless of the place or the public or private building in which they might be hiding or have taken refuge, as well as to search the effects or instruments that they find there and that could be related to the crimes under investigation.

The appropriate national or regional shall, within 48 hours, inform the respective military tribunal of the arrests and searches that officials under him have made pursuant to the powers vested in him by the previous paragraph, placing the arrested person or persons in the court's custody within the stipulated time limit.

The appropriate tribunal can also in this case extend for up to 10 days the time limit for placing the defendant in its custody, according to the conditions set forth in the preceding article.

Article 16. A formal indictment [encargatoria de reo] of the defendant in the trial of a terrorist crime shall be in order when the existence of the crime under investigation has been proven and when there is at least a well-founded presumption that the defendant has been involved

in the commission of the crime as a principal offender, accomplice or accessory. The formal indictment shall not be subject to appeal.

Article 17. In trials arising from the enforcement of this law, both the tribunal of first and second instance shall evaluate the evidence and hand down their verdict. They shall also evaluate any evidence adduced to establish the facts.

Article 18. When in the judgment of the tribunal it is conducive to the success of the investigation to keep the names of witnesses, informers or any person who must appear during the trial secret or when any of said persons so requests, the tribunal shall record their testimony in a separate notebook, which will be confidential and to which only the presiding judge or the tribunal hearing and ruling on an appeal shall have access.

The testimony in the confidential notebook shall be disclosed in timely fashion to the defendant for his defense in the event that it is used against him.

Article 19. The persons mentioned in the preceding article can testify at a venue other than the venue of the court and the location of which need not be recorded in the case file.

Article 20. General regulations notwithstanding, if there is information that suggests that the person accused or found guilty of a terrorist crime is participating from his place of confinement in the instigation, planning or continuation of punishable acts, the presiding judge can order him placed in solitary confinement to prevent him from coming into contact with other inmates or persons from the outside. The solitary confinement can be ordered for periods up to 30 days and can be extended for equal periods.

Article 21. Without prejudice to the functions that the Forces of Public Order and Security and the National Information Center perform in investigating and preventing terrorist crimes, the Armed Forces shall participate in the investigation and prevention of terrorism in the manner ordered by the national defense minister.

Section III, Miscellaneous Provisions

Article 22. Those individuals who have been accused or have a reputation of being active proponents of doctrines that advocate violence and who are in one of the situations provided for in numbers 1 and 6 of Article 1 of Law No 11,625 are subject to one or more of the security measures provided for in numbers 3, 4 and 5 of Article 3 of the same law.

Article 23. First-instance jurisdiction over matters relating to the enforcement of the security measures referred to in the preceding article shall belong to the military judge in the area corresponding

to the affected party's domicile or, if he has no known domicile, the military judge in the area corresponding to his residence. If his place of residence is not known either, the judge receiving the accusation shall have jurisdiction. The respective court martial shall hear the first appeal.

Article 24. The trials arising from the enforcement of the security measures referred to in the preceding articles shall proceed in accordance with the regulations contained in Articles 17 to 32 of Law No 11,625, with the following modifications:

1) Trials can begin only when charges are brought by the authorities cited in Article 11 of this law, notwithstanding which the tribunal is empowered to proceed automatically once the charges have been made. The authority bringing the charges can abandon them at any time, which shall annul the action or terminate the security measure, as appropriate.

2) In the instance provided for in Article 31 of Law No 11,625, a joinder of actions shall be in order only if the crime being tried is classified as a terrorist crime.

Article 25. For the purposes of the three preceding articles, Title I of Law No 11,625 shall be understood as in force, without regard for the provisions of the second paragraph of Article 67 of the same law. In all matters not provided for in said articles, the provisions of the aforementioned title of Law No 11,625 shall apply when pertinent.

Article 26. The authorities mentioned in Article 11 of this law can request the interception, opening or inspection of the private communications or documents or the observation by any means of individuals suspected of having committed or of planning a terrorist crime. The presiding judge in either case shall act on the request. He shall render his decision, which shall always be well-founded, unbeknownst to the affected party, and it shall not be subject to appeal. Such measures can be decreed for a period not to exceed 30 days, extendible for an equal period.

In emergency cases, the interior minister or, in his absence, the national information director can order such a measure, communicating it immediately in writing to the presiding judge, who in a well-founded decision will revoke or uphold the measure within 72 hours of the time that the interception, opening or inspection was ordered.

Article 27. Those convicted of terrorist crimes can be granted parole pursuant only to a favorable report from the military prosecutor general.

Article 28. Conditional remission of penalties shall not be in order for those convicted of terrorist crimes.

Article 29. While the state envisaged in the 24th temporary provision of the Political Constitution is in force, persons ordered jailed under it can also be held at the National Information Center's own facilities, which shall be considered places of detention for all legal purposes.

The facilities of the National Information Center in which persons can be held shall be determined in a supreme decree of the Interior Ministry.

Article 30. For the purposes of the provisions of letter a of the 24th temporary provision of the Political Constitution, the acts described in Articles 2 and 3 and numbers 1 through 6 of Article 4 of this law shall be regarded as terrorist acts of grave consequences.

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CSO: 3348/301

BRIEFS

GUERRILLAS CAMPAIGNING IN CAQUETA--The Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) and the 19 April Movement (M-19) are reportedly ready to submit their lists of candidates for the municipal councils and for the Assembly in the department of Caqueta. This has been revealed by political spokesmen from this region, who added that the FARC made a call to the entire community to go to the polls this coming 11 March. It has been learned that through clandestine announcements, the two armed rebel groups have expressed their firm intention to participate in the electoral campaign and for this reason they have announced that they will support specific groups or will announce their own lists. The FARC apparently will ask voters to support the political sector known as the Democratic Front operating in that region of the country. When consulted on the details of the situation, Alberto Rojas Puyo, member of the National Peace Commission, explained to EL SIGLO that traditionally the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) have invited the people to participate in the elections and that for this reason the position assumed by the front of this organization operating in Caqueta is not unusual. He added that guerrilla groups in general have abstained from voting, while the FARC, on the other hand, has always invited the community to participate in the various electoral debates. "I feel that they are free to invite others to vote for whichever list they choose; it is a positive gesture and it would be unusual for them, since the National Peace Commission is on the verge of reaching an agreement with them, to call for abstention," Alberto Rojas Puyo reported.

[Text] [Bogota EL SIGLO in Spanish 1 Feb 84 p 3]

CSO: 3348/299

COLUMNIST QUESTIONS DUVALIER'S COMMITMENT TO DEMOCRACY

Elections, Economic Policy

Port-au-Prince LE PETIT SAMEDI SOIR in French 21-27 Jan 84 pp 3, 5, 9

[Article by Aubelin Jolicoeur: "What Then Is the Point in Question?"]

[Text] The "reassuring" message issued on 2 January, Ancestors' Day, by President of the Republic Jean-Claude Duvalier was without a doubt drafted in consideration of the credibility enjoyed by Haiti today, thanks to the corrections undertaken and carried out by Minister of State for Finance, Economy and Industry Frantz Merceron, with international economic bodies including the World Bank, International Monetary Fund and IDB [Inter-American Development Bank], and the provisions adopted by the government for free legislative elections, as well as Haiti's eligibility for the Caribbean Basin Initiative (CBI) benefits announced in President Reagan's statement at the end of the year.

"Having brought off this tour-de-force, public homage from the chief of state, Minister Frantz Merceron, who has perhaps unjustly been criticized for strangling some of our trade sectors by the drastic laws which mainly affect honest people, might well respond, if he has heard such criticisms, that one cannot make an omelet without breaking eggs."

It must be recognized that there are laws which function as a vise, preventing operation according to a certain routine. If one attempts to get around them, there are penalties. Some then seek refuge in the underground world of smuggling.

"When, within the 'main guidelines constituting the plan for society' which he hopes to establish in Haiti, the president of the republic speaks of the steps taken in connection with the coming legislative elections, which he wants to be 'honest, free, sincere and democratic,' I say that I would be happy to hear only the word 'free,' provided that he wants to commit the government machine to this end. It is certainly necessary to hope and promise what is possible, as well as to aspire to what can be achieved, for otherwise one will flounder indefinitely in illusion and fantasy."

When the chief of state wants to be honest, he can be, but one cannot expect that officials subject to all sorts of pressures will be, above all in a country without regulatory pluralism, wherein each of the candidates claims affiliation with the same privileged party.

"One must be free in order to be sincere. One cannot ask that someone who is not free be sincere, although the Haitian under the pressure of needs and responsibilities which lead him to make all sorts of commitments claims to be free."

The fact is he has a rather bizarre concept of freedom. He sees only the primary freedom inherited from the Ancestors, unaware that real liberty is that which one gives himself by breaking constraints without offending anyone.

"Which comes down to saying that the chief of state himself is not free, and that sometimes, of his own accord, he may place his sincerity in question. Like any healthy, honest man. This moreover is what makes honesty. It is the capacity to recognize that virtue is the middle ground between two vices, at an equal distance from both (as Horace said, 'Virtus est medium vitiorum et utrimque reductum')."

One must know what he wants in order to be able to say and achieve it. Without pluralism, even if controlled, there will not even be the appearance of democratic elections. One must not juggle certain words, because when they are said under certain circumstances, the reaction is a sly smile.

"The performance of the impressive public sector delegation headed by Minister of Commerce Jacques Simeon and Secretary of State for Economy and Industry Stanley Theard and of the private sector, headed by industrialist Andre S. Apaid, at the Seventh Annual Conference on Commerce, Investments and Developments in the Caribbean Nations, held from 29 November to 2 December 1983 in Miami, soon bore fruit. Haiti, according to a statement by President Reagan, has since the end of the year been one of the nine new Central American and Caribbean nations entitled to benefit from the right of free entry into American territory of the goods from their territories, on the basis of the CBI. These nine countries, Antigua and Barbuda, Belize, the British Virgin Islands, El Salvador, Haiti, Honduras, Grenada, Guatemala and Montserrat, have been added to those declared eligible as of 30 November, including Barbados, Costa Rica, Dominica, the Dominican Republic, Panama, St. Christopher, the Grenadines, St. Lucia, the Netherlands Antilles and Trinidad and Tobago.

The statement by President Reagan coincided with the implementation on 1 January of the CBI provision pertaining to free entry into the United States of the majority of the Caribbean exports for a period of 12 years, with the exception of textiles and clothing products, oil products, leather articles, canned tuna, watches and watch parts.

"This provision was approved to facilitate the efforts of the governments in the region to reduce expenditures, control inflation and encourage investments and production, while at the same time creating jobs to reduce unemployment and establish an atmosphere favorable to self-maintained growth which will guarantee political tranquility and social well-being.

"Such a provision, along with a conscious policy of austerity, in this country or any others, can only contribute to the normal development of the beneficiaries of the CBI. But certainly not if these countries strangle commerce and industry on the one hand, and engage in luxury expenditures on the other."

It would be well for President of the Republic Jean-Claude Duvalier and the first lady, Michele B. Duvalier, to know that the little people are in desperate straits, without work and without bread, and that those on the upper levels hope for a change of which they do not dare to speak. There are, as the song says, two choices: either to suffer the privations the situation brings, or to seek an out in the smuggling which takes place in various forms.

"Without wanting to disturb the peace of those whose consciences are clear because they have given their all, I think that if we are to avoid the fear of a Nigerian coup, or the bloody uprisings caused by the rise in the prices of grain products in Tunisia, because the VSN which were the legacy of Papa 'kill' any inclination toward reaction, the chief of state and the first lady should seek to understand certain realities which to date have escaped them."

They are not responsible for the fact that the people have so long been sunk in poverty and resignation, but the honor which is the light illuminating our steps should go along with the others they enjoy.

This people, these good people, place themselves in their care. It is an excessively burdensome task and one which has the weight of six million souls, but because they accepted it, they must assume the responsibility for the duration of their perennial power.

"Even the rich feel the price which must be paid to send their children to school, to purchase a little potful of rice or peas, a liter of oil, a length of good cloth, a suitable pair of shoes, or even an avocado costing a gourde and a half, or a coconut costing one."

If inflation and rising prices are ravaging the budgets of government employees, what can be said of the empty purses of the humbler strata? I know that there is a prospect for improvement, but how will we handle it in order to derive the greatest profit? Those in power do not know the rigors of such a situation. The poverty of others, when one personally enjoys abundance, is only a tale. Such is the egotism of man.

"I was affected to the very fiber of my being when a foreign journalist told me of what he saw as the presidential cortege passed on 2 January. She told me it was a spectacle which could probably only be seen in Haiti, although it is such a welcoming country, with people so friendly and so peaceful, who deserve a better fate.

"She promised me not to report it in the papers."

"I saw the retinue of the president pass," she reported, "on the evening of 2 January. The vehicles brought up the rear. One- and two-gourde bills were

thrown out their windows and a crowd of people, men, women and children, ran after the cars as if in pursuit of a dream, for those who seemed to be in the greatest need were handicapped by age, being too old or too young. The more capable, who in their wild race practically threw themselves beneath the tires of the luxury vehicles in the procession, bypassed or overtook the weaker.

Without wishing to try to teach those better-placed than I, I do believe that this kind of charity diminishes man in the eyes of other men. These miserable bills are not even enough to buy much in this country in which inflation never ceases to gallop and in which people engage in illicit traffic totaling thousands or tens of thousands of dollars per day or per month. It is true that this exists in many other countries and on a higher level in a country such as Zaire, in which the government employee has the kind of bizarre honesty which makes him boast of his "corruption'."

"For my part, I would have preferred to see the government organize a great public gathering on the Champ de Mars for the 2 January occasion.

"This situation can and must change. The state must create more manual jobs, because what is important currently is the economy of the little people. And this economy cannot be improved and strengthened except by putting a program into operation which would guarantee weekly compensation to the humble people in our shantytowns."

To all of the projects the government has already carried out and which are visible to the eye, it should be possible to add others which would eliminate painful spectacles. The state should be able to alleviate this poverty which is so flagrant, by creating craft centers in the outlying areas of Port-au-Prince in an effort to absorb these people who arrive from the rural sectors in search of work, and by developing community farm projects such as Pastor Turnbull and Father Jean Sicot, among others, are doing. It should be possible to establish day nurseries, in addition to the first lady's projects, to assist these unwed mothers who so often create a painful spectacle, bathing their babies or doing their laundry in ditches filled with the most impure water, which they do not hesitate even to drink. The government should thus be able to find a way of employing certain young men and women who, for lack of the opportunity to continue their studies or to go abroad, which is the dream of most of them, let themselves go to the point of sinking into prostitution.

"True charity dictates only that one wonder what could have been done with the money paid for a Mercedes or a BMW purchased and paid for by the state, not involving deprivation, if that is the beneficiary's ideal, but only asking so that one day conscience will respond, when this vehicle is totaled or it is necessary to part with it to the benefit of another government employee who is often discontent with one which is second-hand. Thus he must be bought a brand-new one.

"Horace said 'Ambigitur quid enim?' What then is the point in question? Often the fact is that there is talk but not enough action."

Now that Haiti is eligible to benefit from the advantages of the CBI, more industrialists and manufacturers will establish production plants here to profit from Haitian manpower, skillful and cheap, with the guarantee that their products will be accepted on the American market without surcharge. Thought should be given to limiting the industrial capacity of Port-au-Prince, which is already crowded with the volume of manufacturing installations already there, and without all of the required services. There is a need to develop the provincial towns, Cap-Haitien, Fort Liberte, Port-de-Paix, Mole St. Nicolas, Gonaives, St. Marc, Jacmel, Cayes, and Jeremie, by providing them with infrastructure systems--wharves, airports, electrical, water and telephone networks which will enable them to accommodate these industries, materials and machines and to export their finished products. These are such colossal projects that one could imagine they came from the brain of a dreamer, but it is necessary to dream and to emerge from the dream to carry them out. This is the only way of limiting the fierce migration of people from the rural sector and the provinces toward the capital, which can no longer accommodate more.

One could say that the message communicated by the chief of state on 2 January gives confidence and a certain hope to some individuals. I am among them. I am an optimist, not naively or hypocritically so, but an objective optimist who wants to see God smile on his dream, in other words, for the will of each responsible man to make him do what his conscience--that god each of us has within himself--dictates that he must.

"I am doing useless work. I am writing to government leaders who do not read what I write or listen to me, for humble men who cannot read or understand my words, but as Cyrano said, they are the more beautiful because they serve no purpose."

Government Defended

Port-au-Prince LE NOUVEAU MONDE in French 24 Jan 84 p 1

[Text] Undercutting the arguments of Aubelin Jolicoeur is not an easy thing, for while he gives the impression that he is purposely administering a hot and cold shower, a sense of irritation seizes the reader, who becomes lost in the contradictions and nebulous ideas of this unrepentant Latinist of the fourth estate.

Let us however attempt to find our way through the inextricable tangle of his distorted concepts.

Jolicoeur writes, under the title "What Then Is the Point in Question?", carried on p 3 of LE PETIT SAMEDI SOIR, the following, among other inaccuracies: "Without pluralism, even if controlled, there will not even be the appearance of democratic elections."

What does Jolicoeur mean by pluralism?

If it is in fact a question of that philosophical doctrine according to which reality is made up of distinct and independent entities so that it is useless

to regard events as the product of a single reality, as monism would have it, our Don Quixote attacks another windmill. Who would dare to think in fact, on reading the newspaper reports of the daily struggles among the hundreds of candidates for a few legislative chamber seats, that the actions of parties would lead, during an electoral period in our country, to the casting of ideas in a rigid mold?

Nor is this particular aspect which Jolicoeur, in obvious bad faith, seems to criticize, unique in history. Under the second empire, in 1852, 63 years after the revolution of 1789, did the head of the republican party, Victor Hugo, not go into exile, while his party won five seats in the Chamber of Deputies?

What can one say of the Orleanists, whose voters, for lack of a leader, rallied in support of a Bonapartist regime? And even of the third party, which won great support among the other parties deprived of their leaders? Is there not still talk of these elections as a successful event?

We need not search so far. Why does the American press itself accept as legitimate the reelection of Mr Seaga in Jamaica, although his rival felt it best not to go to the polls? It is because in the United States the political parties are different from the European political parties on which we would like to pattern our own. These parties, which date back moreover to the Civil War, "have no ideological basis and consist instead of coalitions of interests which may vary widely."

Does this mean that the elections in the United States are not free and democratic, for lack of this pluralism so vaunted by Jolicoeur, which he does not succeed in finding here, because of the dark glasses he never removes?

There is a phenomenon which the blindest of the journalists note, however, with increasing concern, in view of the quarrels which already divide our candidates and threaten to culminate in bloody brawls.

But Jolicoeur sees only what he really wants to see. Otherwise, he would admit that pluralism in Haiti does not even need to be controlled in order to provide the full measure of its warlike capacity, with a people totaling 6 million inhabitants with 6 million separate aspirations.

In a totally different realm, this pontiff of contradictions, while at the same time admitting that the chief of state and the first lady "are not responsible for the fact that the people have so long been plunged in poverty and resignation," and that "a prospect for improvement exists," maintains in the very next paragraph "that those in power do not understand the rigors of such a situation." Mr Jolicoeur: If this were truly the case and if our government leaders truly turned a deaf ear to the miseries of the people, why is it that the president and the first lady have never ceased to travel the length and breadth of the popular quarters in the capital, as well as the Haitian provinces, to become familiar with and alleviate the poverty of the people? Why then these school canteens, these community pharmacies, these new hospitals and dispensaries, in short all of these charity projects which

eloquently plead their case? Not to mention the social laws placing a barrier against the exploitation of the people and the incentives provided to assembly industries and all of the other large new industries which provide jobs for the common people. And all of these major projects carried out by the Jean-Claude faction, facilitating the development of this country in the short run. To the extent that journalists of your ilk have been unable to refrain from writing that "the presidential couple suffers from the inauguration syndrome"!

To read your words, one is tempted to agree with Tusonius, who once wrote that "the earth has never produced anything more detestible than a thankless man."

Do you think you are the only one who enjoys elegant circles, priding yourself as you do on associating with the Marquis of Gotrocks or Count Whoever? Are all of these so-called celebrities whom you cultivate in those fancy receptions in the course of your peregrinations abroad, while your brothers wallow in poverty and you find it handier to accuse government leaders, concerned about their distress?

It is so easy to set forth crackpot notions in the columns of a weekly periodical, while reveling in voluptuous idleness, scenting out adventures here and there for your memories as a Don Juan!

And also, Mr Jolicoeur, how stupid it is to believe that this government need not fear a Nigerian coup or the bloody rebellions which occurred in Tunisia "because the VSN which were the legacy of Papa kill any inclination toward reaction!"

If this were truly the case, and if the VSN were not the sole support of democracy in our country, would you not be already reported in the obituary columns, after all of the jingoistic statements you have made to the foreign press, creating barriers for this country and this poor people whose legitimate rights you claim to defend?

In short, what do you want? A regime which kills the goose that lays the golden eggs, even if this compromises the future? Do the Mercedeses and BMWs to which you refer deprive you of sleep to the point that you do not read the economists' analyses? Well then, read, on p 76 of the 16 January 1984 issue of LE POINT, the following conclusion by Revel on one of the beacons of the century in economics:

"Only the innovator creates profit, and only profit makes it possible to modernize tooling and jobs, and thus to keep an economy alive and advancing. Only profit makes it possible to create new jobs, because only profit makes it possible to finance the future. When the state becomes the dominant entrepreneur, it does not engage in innovation, but rather has the means to hinder and prevent real innovation: This yields the socialist economies of penury, totally bankrupt."

You do however remain honest, Mr Jolicoeur, when you admit in conclusion that you "are doing useless work." Useless, not at all because the government

leaders and the humble people do not read you, as you, in your petty mind crammed with obvious bad faith, believe, but rather because the humble people understand that for the first time in the history of this country, the heart of the presidential couple beats in time with theirs, that their desperate appeals will henceforth receive a favorable response from this Presidential Palace, ready to welcome them not with a malicious and sterile pen but with eloquent and benevolent actions.

The actions of this presidential couple are the more meritorious since, enjoying everything needed to be happy--youth, beauty and power--they prefer to sacrifice themselves for a people whose own brothers mistrust and persecute them.

And who are these brothers? Impotent hack writers, useless world columnists devoted solely to bowing and scraping before the so-called great of this world, never thinking of the people except to calm that fever which is so contagious in the carnival season, playing the role of a buffoon or clown.

Duvalier's Worth Reasserted

Port-au-Prince LE PETIT SAMEDI SOIR in French 28 Jan-3 Feb 84 pp 7, 11

[Article by Aubelin Jolicoeur: "How I Escaped Death"]

[Text] Because I listen to my conscience, following the path traced by my heart, there are those who wish to see my name in the obituary columns. But the coward dies a hundred deaths, while the brave man dies but once. Did I say I was brave? It seems that a great-hearted man is brave. It is our attachment to life, to the goods of this earth, which makes us cowards. I cannot cling to life if I cannot make that life useful to those around me. Life is only worth what one makes of it. How can I remain indifferent to the suffering of so many people to whom I feel so attached? What does it matter if some do not understand that one must rise up to demonstrate who it is that one loves? True compassion means not descending to the level of the humble, but raising them to where one is.

I entered into social life with the willingness to love, an attitude of understanding and two hands with which to give. I expected no retribution, but the law of retribution exists. I have been rewarded, not with money, "that new form of impersonal slavery which has replaced the old personal slavery," but with the satisfaction of having served my brothers and sisters, by seeing before Jean Yanne that "everyone is beautiful, everyone is good," and by showing people how I see them in order to show them the path to the stars which makes of us gods.

It is by the grace of God and President Francois Duvalier that I have not yet appeared in the obituary columns as he who contradicts me would so ardently wish.

It was in 1969 I believe that I took a stand against the law on divorce for foreigners, in the very columns of the government journal LE NOUVEAU MONDE, which was then headed by a great newsman, the late lamented Gerard de

Catalogne. I wrote my article after a long interview with the American lawyer who had contributed to establishing this law inspired by that put into effect in Juarez, Mexico, but invalidated by the Mexican state. Since the law contains many weaknesses, I did not fail to reiterate this, as my American friend had reported it to me at the Villa Creole.

I made a point of writing at the very beginning of my article that one could say anything one liked about President Duvalier, but that one could not justify regarding him as amoral.

Those who wanted my ruin found a door open to interpretation here.

The very morning the article was published, a barracks officer came to find me at the airport, at the urging of General Breton Claude, who was busy with a trial at the military court. The officer very politely asked me to take a seat in his office. I was then introduced to that elegant, high-ranking officer whose name is Colonel Regala, who presumed that I had come for an interview. When Gen Breton Claude returned to his office a half hour later, he gave me the warmest of welcomes, while at the same time warning me that I must pay attention to what I wrote, because it seemed that I was throwing stones into the yards of certain individuals. He reminded me of the president's instruction calling for calm minds. The president himself had made no complaint about me. "I know in what esteem the president holds you," he told me, "because were it not for him, you might not be here before me now. You remember when the plane overflew the palace and the following day you wrote an article to the effect that although the plane was obviously in trouble, we fired on it.

"On reading this article, I was furious. For my part, I know that whatever kind of plane may fly over the palace, I have orders to shoot it down. I obey that order, whether it is a Haitian or a foreign plane, whether in distress or not.

"In my anger, I asked the president on three occasions if he had read your article. In each case, he failed to answer me. I then understood that he wanted to protect you, for if he had only asked me to send for you as has happened today, you would have had an accident on the way, despite the admiration I have always had for you.

"He has asked me to go with you to the minister of justice, who is waiting for us." (This was Mr Andre Rousseau, whose office was located adjacent to the Rond Point Restaurant).

He had me read the article to the minister and asked me questions after each sentence I read. I answered in the same spirit, honest I think, which had inspired me to write it.

The minister seemed somewhat annoyed, since he found nothing very reprehensible in my article, which was flattering to the government even if it was not flattering to the petty interests of Mr X or Mr Y.

In fact, after the general had taken me back to the barracks, he called the president to report to him on what he had done. The president must have told him to ask me to amend my article, for that is what he asked me to do.

A driver then took me back to Mr Rousseau, who was to tell me how I was to make the amendment required.

The minister said to me: "I do not see what you can say or do by way of correction. What you wrote was entirely correct. The law has weaknesses, that is a fact. The president has spoken to me, and he sees nothing malicious in what you wrote."

But a correction was required of me. I drafted it.

Director Gerard de Catalogne, whom I had been slow to like because he was always described maliciously, made the following comment when I presented myself with my amendment: "How hard it is for us when we are read by people who have no desire to try to understand us!"

My correction never appeared. In its place the next day was a report representing the law as a kind of panacea for the national economy, and suggesting that the author of the preceding report was blind.

People do not know how to read. Goethe, that universal genius, said the following: "The good people do not know what it takes in time and effort to learn to read. I have worked at this for 80 years, and I cannot yet say that I have succeeded."

The good people do not find what they want in an article, above all if it comes closely or distantly approaches, their greater or smaller interests.

I am not a thankless man. It is because I do not want to be an ingrate that I am so concerned with this people from whom I come, this country the name of which I bear like a flower, that I dissociate Haiti from all which is not consistent with its beauty--with this government which did not produce me, but which I continue to view as a heritage left me by my father, whose name I would like to be able to embellish for posterity, even if I must be reprimanded because I reprimand those responsible for this heritage. I am not among the gravediggers of this country. I am not among the exploiters of this people. I am not among those who undermine the very foundations of this regime by making themselves into temple merchants.

5157

CSO: 3219/14

POLITICAL REACTION TO NEW PUBLIC SAFETY PLAN IS MIXED

Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 17 Jan 84 pp 14-A, 15-A

[Text] The National Action Party (PAN) said yesterday that it considers the public safety plan approved by the president of the country necessary and "deserving approval." Meanwhile, the other opposition parties, with the exception of the Mexican Democratic Party (PDM), expressed "concern" that, in restructuring police functions and procedures, the government is attempting to combat "with force" the most violent consequences of social insecurity and not its causes. They demanded an open debate under the aegis of the legislative branch and that a list be drawn up immediately of "all the extra-constitutional police forces, so that they may be abolished."

PAN is studying the legal foundations of the system that has been announced recently, Miguel Hernandez Labastida, party leader in the capital, affirmed. "We are concerned that the coordination of mutual assistance means the virtual federalization of the police and thus violates the federal agreement," he said.

"Should this prove to be the case, we would promote protection against it. But if it has a juridical basis and intends to introduce honesty, reinforce morality and make the citizenry feel that the police are there to protect them, PAN will accept it, because it is necessary," he commented.

In contrast, the spokesmen for the Unified Socialist Party of Mexico (PSUM), Socialist Workers Party (PST), Popular Socialist Party (PPS), Revolutionary Workers Party (PRT) and Mexican Workers Party (PMT) referred to the public image, to which their members could attest, or corruption and arbitrariness on the part of "all the police."

Francisco Ortiz Mendoza, spokesman for the PPS, asserted that it is deplorable that the announcements concerning the public safety system make no mention of the conscientious and good behavior of the police as public servants. Technical capacity and efficiency can bring about improvements but will not help at all if instead of making them public servants who protect the people, it makes them more arrogant and they go on being what they have been, he added.

Legalization of Arbitrary Acts

Ivan Garcia Solis, the PSUM leader in the capital, in a separate statement declared that the matter "is too delicate to be resolved by the higher police authorities alone, without participation by the political authorities." According to the PSUM leader, the system that has been announced involves aspects of the legislation approved recently which gives greater force to the legalization of arbitrary acts by the police.

The PSUM will formally propose that this matter be debated without restrictions by all sectors of the population and with the participation of the legislative branch. There is a great danger that the result of the plan will be only the improvement of an essentially repressive system, such as police methods are, to combat expressions of social dissatisfaction and not crime as such, which is now on the increase for the same reasons.

Similar ideas were expressed by Pedro Penalosa of the PRT, Javier Santiago Castillo of the PMT and Antonio Cadena of the PRT, who also noted that "in addition to private organizations in the employ of industrialists in the large cities or rural areas--all of them extra-legal, there exist police organizations such as the Federal Security Office, Banking Police, Industrial Police and other specialized bodies that are not authorized by the Constitution and this ought to be abolished.

The PRT considers the following to be true in this regard: The system will continue the unconstitutionality of these bodies and give them additional bases for taking action; it seeks to hide the real reasons for the citizens' insecurity and for crime, such as the official programs in the midst of the crisis; it is designed to obviate social conflicts of a political nature rather than insure security for the Mexicans.

The PMT spokesman expressed himself in a similar vein, even recalling that, in Mexico City, it is common to experience roundups under escort, in which all citizens are attacked indiscriminately, and that, on one such occasion, the PMT official in charge of agrarian affairs was captured during working hours at the Alameda Central.

In an ironic vein Antonio Cadena commented that, at present, the police chiefs are confused by the problems of political interference and that, if what is proposed will add to the confusion, the PST will reject it.

12336

CSO: 3248/419

GOVERNMENT, BANKING, PRIVATE SECTORS LAUNCH PLAN FOR GUERRERO

Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 14 Jan 84 pp 1-A, 11-A

[Article by Aurora Berdejo Arvizu]

[Text] Chilpancingo, Guerrero; 13 Jan--In this state, with its 30 poverty-stricken municipalities (17 of them in the La Montana region), inhabited by four ethnic groups whose members daily enlarge the ranks of the "army of the unemployed" or, at best, sell their goods "in exchange for misery," and which has a tourist center such as Acapulco, where the most heart-rending example of economic and social disequilibrium is found, and whose fisheries, forestry and mineral resources have not been exploited--the state where President Miguel de la Madrid today inaugurated the Guerrero Plan--control of the crisis entails "social costs," Governor Alejandro Cervantes Delgado has declared.

This plan, through which the central government, the development bank and the private sector will provide 54.6 billion pesos, must resolve the following problems:

The problem of Guerrero's urban development. According to Jose Luis Mosqueda Noguera, this development plan is vague, muddled, anarchic and derived from the wrong models. As a result, development in accordance with each region's own needs has been impeded.

The problem of the state's social marginality. According to what Teodora Amparo Sandoval Pizza told the chief executive. This problem has given rise to a serious economic and social disequilibrium in heavy concentrations of population in Acapulco, Iguala, Chilpancingo, Tasco and Zihuatanejo and to dispersion of small localities throughout the state's territory.

The problem of consolidating touristic activity: In Alfonso Salcedo's opinion, the increase in visitors of 18 percent in 1983 (as compared with 1982) and the subsequent average increase of 12 percent for the year in hotel rooms occupied did not contribute in a permanent form to reactivation of the economy, owing to its limited integration with the state's other productive areas.

The problem of strengthening public health programs: According to Antonio Arredondo Aburto, in Guerrero the situation with respect to public health

services is characterized by imbalances and inadequacies in relation to demand, especially in rural areas, where, owing to dispersion of the population, attention to public health is uncertain and the necessary minimum conditions for the treatment of the most frequent illnesses are not met.

A problem also exists in giving impetus to the exploitation of such potential sources of wealth as growing coconuts, on a large scale, and coffee, and promoting the program for regularization of land ownership, according to Jesus Romero Guerrero.

Finally, there is the problem of creating the necessary conditions for a more intensive exploitation of the state's mineral resources (which remain underexploited owing to a lack of infrastructure); of its forestry resources, devastated by the random felling of trees; and of its fishery resources, which, in spite of the potential of this activity, hardly resulted in the taking in 1983 of 24,829 tons.

At this meeting, Governor Cervantes Delgado said that the inadequacies and structural deformations existing in the economy severely limited the efforts made by the government. He pointed out that, nevertheless, solid progress has been made in slowing down and controlling the most serious economic crisis in recent Mexican history. He observed: "While it is true that controlling the crisis entails social costs, we ought also to recognize the fact that the levels of freedom and democracy have not been reduced. In other countries, a crisis is met with authoritarian acts and repression, but here in Mexico we confront it while conserving and enlarging our system of freedoms."

Cervantes Delgado also said that the plan will result in a policy of preferential treatment for the most needy, with regard both to various activities and to regions and levels of government.

He added that the plan has 35 priority programs and will avoid having economic recovery result in a new peak in production, or in importation of luxury goods, or in a relapse into other consumer tendencies, or in the persistence of the unfair distribution of income structure.

In sum, the governor said, economic recovery "ought not to mean a return to the situation preceding the crisis, which was the result of schemes and practices that began decades ago."

12336

CSO: 3248/419

BEATE KLARSFELD ARRIVES, SEEKS MENGELE'S EXTRADITION

National Accord Expresses Support

PY111930 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 11 Feb 84 p 8

[Text] Beate Klarsfeld, who is involved in a campaign to take Dr Josef Mengele before the German courts on charges of "crimes against humanity," carried out an intense schedule yesterday. She requested and obtained support for her campaign from the National Accord.

Among the many activities carried out by Klarsfeld to achieve the extradition of Josef Mengele was a meeting she held with the members of the Paraguayan Human Rights Commission and with the National Accord.

In the morning, Mrs Klarsfeld held a meeting with Carmen de Lara Castro, the president of the Human Rights Commission. At the end of the approximately 1-hour meeting, Carmen de Lara Castro noted that "although the Human Rights Commission is not directly involved in the campaign carried out by Mrs Klarsfeld, we cannot refuse to grant our support once it has been requested."

Klarsfeld stated that she will try to obtain a meeting with Interior Minister Sabino Montanaro, with Supreme Court President Luis Maria Argana, and with Major General Andres Rodriguez, the commander of the I Corps.

Klarsfeld also held a telephone conversation with Israeli Ambassador Bel Zerubabel, from whom she requested logistic support, but she was apparently unsuccessful in her request. At the end of the telephone conversation, Klarsfeld said "there is nothing we can do with the embassies." Asked if she will contact the FRG Embassy, she said, "not for the time being."

From Mrs Lara Castro's residence, the German activist went to the archbishop's office where she requested a meeting with Asuncion Archbishop Ismael Rolon. She is scheduled to meet with Msgr Ismael Rolon on Tuesday since the archbishop is not in Asuncion.

At about noon, Mrs Klarsfeld arrived at the "People's House" which is the headquarters of the Febrerista Revolutionary Party [PRF], where she held a 1-hour meeting with the National Accord board which includes representatives

from the PRF, the Authentic Liberal Radical Party [PLRA], the Christian Democratic Party [PDC], and the Colorado Popular Movement (MOPOCO).

Klarsfeld said she considered herself as a representative of a generation of Germans who simply cannot tolerate the fact that Nazi war criminals are spending a peaceful old age in some Latin American countries. In this regard, she requested the support of opposition parties in her campaign to take Dr Josef Mengele before the German courts. She noted the recent successful campaign to achieve the extradition to France of Klaus Barbie, and her recent visit to Chile where she was unable to persuade the Chilean Government to extradite Walter Rauff, another Nazi hierarch who is sought by German justice.

Ricardo Lugo Rodriguez, secretary general of the PRF, who spoke in his capacity as PRF representative, reasserted the PRF position which calls for all Nazi war criminals to be brought to court. He said: "At the proper time, the PRF will submit an official communique for the consideration of the party board."

Christian Democratic Party leader Romulo Perina reasserted the PDC's solidarity with Mrs Klarsfeld's campaign to punish those who promoted "an absurd and irrational regime who are among the worst criminals of this century."

PLRA President J. Manuel Benitez Florentin noted that his party has always "denounced the presence in Paraguay of not only war criminals, but of all sorts of international criminals who obtained black money, and who are enjoying some kind of official protection." In his capacity as PLRA representative, he also expressed his support and solidarity with Mrs Klarsfeld's campaign.

Mario L. Mallorquin, former party president and high-ranking MOPOCO leader, also expressed his support and noted that the MOPOCO has constantly denounced the presence in our country of war criminals such as Dr Mengele, and Hans Rudel. Mallorquin told Mrs Klarsfeld "little help could be expected from the government since officials are the ones who take the most care in covering-up the presence of Mengele in our country." However, he did remind other members of the National Accord that it would be important for Mrs Klarsfeld to meet with government officials.

Mrs Klarsfeld thanked them for their support and promised to mention it during press conferences she is scheduled to hold in New York and at her Paris residence.

Colorado Party Daily on Klarsfeld

PY112100 Asuncion PATRIA in Spanish 11 Feb 84 p 7

[Commentary entitled: "Hunter, But No Diana"]

[Text] Regarding Mengele, we already said to Beate Klarsfeld when she was in Chile and announced her trip to Paraguay: "Look madam (or whatever)

you come here, search for him, if you find him, identify him, pack him, and take him away," because it is incredible what so far has been said about this gloomy character. At this time, if the calculations about his age are not wrong, most likely he is either playing the harp or shoveling coal in the other world.

Mrs Klarsfeld is now here and she announced her stay for 1 week or a few weeks. It will do her good, because this is a clean, antiracist country deeply embedded in the best lessons of the gospel, thank God. During her stay, her soul will be aired and she will find beautiful things such as the existence of a modest, hard working, and honest Jewish community which never was involved in any scandals and feels safe among the Paraguayan community. She will be able to talk with the first Jews who were liberated from the Nazi concentration camps and who came to Paraguay where they settled down and never thought of searching for another place to live because here they have everything they want: position, consideration, family, and material wellbeing.

She can also take this opportunity under the clear Paraguayan skies to apologize to the Mennonites, unjustly and fanatically offended by Nazi hunters such as Wiesenthal who defamed them by saying that the so-called Mengele was hidden in their prosperous agricultural colonies of the Chaco. It would even be funny to see the so-called Beate Klarsfeld travel on foot, alone and at night, to the Filadelfia and Loma Plata settlements to see for herself through the paved roads the tranquillity and security prevailing in the country. In this manner she could check farm by farm, village by village, road by road to see what Paraguay can expect from foreign immigrants who come to the country as farmers. The Mennonites are truly farmers, and they are good examples because they invest and reinvest in the country what the country made possible for them to earn.

Mrs Klarsfeld will be able to find here so many beautiful things which offend no one and which strengthen and forge clean spirits if she does not come with biased and fanatic ideas. But before anything else she will have to give a truthful, clear, proven, responsible, and rational report of where to find the merchandise for which she is searching because after this everything else has already been said with the Argentine slogan: You see him, identify him, and pack him away.

Klarsfeld Leads Demonstration

PY181818 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 18 Feb 84 p 14

[Excerpts] A demonstration of approximately 20 persons with some 10 picket signs led by FRG Activist Beate Klarsfeld took place yesterday for approximately 1 hour in front of the Justice Palace. No incidents were reported. The group was demanding the expulsion of Josef Mengele from the country. In a note addressed to the Interior Minister, the attorney general wants an explanation by the Foreign Ministry on Klarsfeld's presence in the country.

At 1015 the group led by Klarsfeld hesitantly gathered on the sidewalk in front of the building, and then went up the stairs, and even entered the main hall, which they left again by request of the security guards deployed in the area.

Attorney General Clotildo Jimenez Benitez sent a note on this event to the interior minister asking for an explanation of Klarsfeld's presence.

"I think, and this is my firm opinion, that this lady is an instrument of persons or institutions interested in disrupting the peace and tranquility, and the economic development our country is enjoying within the framework of a state of law," Clotildo Jimenez' note to the interior minister states.

CSO: 3348/288

COUNTRY SECTION

PARAGUAY

BRIEFS

WARRANT FOR MENGELE'S ARREST--The Paraguayan courts today reiterated the warrant for the arrest of Joseph Mengele. A criminal judge today issued this warrant for the arrest of Mengele, thus reiterating a prior warrant which was issued in 1981 when the FRG requested the extradition of Doctor Mengele, known as the Angel of Death of Auschwitz, a Nazi criminal who is being unsuccessfully sought in various Latin American countries. [Text] [PY231640 Asuncion Red Privada de Teledifusora Paraguaya Television in Spanish 1530 GMT 23 Feb 84]

CSO: 3348/288

COMMUNIST PARTY PRAISES RELATIONS WITH SOVIET UNION

Lima UNIDAD in Spanish 9 Feb 84 p 2

[Text] The progressive sectors of our country and all of our people in general greeted with great satisfaction and joy the 15th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between our country and the USSR. This event, which roused the anger of bourgeois sycophants like Nanuel D'Ornellas, was celebrated last Tuesday evening at the Segura Theater in an atmosphere of cordial friendship, mutual solidarity and basic agreement with regard to the struggle for peace, progress and development.

Our relations with the USSR are entirely advantageous to our country. The facts bear this out. The trade balance between the two countries is entirely advantageous to Peru, which is in a better position to sell its goods and can obtain what it needs without using its foreign exchange. The handling of the foreign debt by the USSR provides the world with a lesson on how a great socialist power deals with the problems of the developing countries. It may be recalled that the foreign debt was not only refinanced once again but it was arranged for payment to be in kind, especially in textile products with which Peru has so many difficulties. Thus the Soviet government not only complied with our requests but also arranged a practical way to do so, saving this national industry from imminent calamity.

Under an agreement made during the Velasco period, the USSR provides the army and the air force with the necessary weaponry for national defense. This weaponry is without doubt a substantial deterrent to our fascist neighbors--the Pinochet junta in Chile--and also discourages Ecuadoran reactionary sectors who receive a large amount of weaponry from the U.S. and Israel.

In spite of these irrefutable facts, at present we are experiencing new pressure to restrict, reduce or cancel our relations with the socialist countries. This demand is not made by any patriotic national sector but by the IMF which is trying to impose not only economic conditions but also political ones. We know that story. Back in 1957, foreign pressures led the oligarchical Manuel Prado government to break off diplomatic relations with the socialist republic of Czechoslovakia. Years later that government broke off diplomatic relations with Cuba on direct orders from the Yankee State Department over the objections of the Peruvian Foreign Minister, university Professor Raul Porras Barrenechea. What is now proposed--and this applies directly to Cuba according to the

statements of Foreign Minister Schwalb--is a repetition of an old anti-Peruvian practice on the part of the most reactionary circles of our country.

It should be very clearly understood that it is not the socialist countries who need to maintain diplomatic relations with Peru. The community of socialist nations and all the socialist countries have lived for years without having diplomatic relations with the servile Latin American governments. This has not reduced the vigor of their revolutions one bit. Peru, then, is the interested party, for reasons of dignity and decency and also to preserve legitimately what belongs to the people.

However, whatever direction the leaders of official Peru may want to give to these relations, it will be very clear that the bonds between the peoples of Peru and the USSR will be eternal. And this is a truth that applies to all the peoples of the world. To attempt to undermine this type of relation, which constitutes a model of friendship, solidarity and internationalism, is a crime which our people will one day punish.

9204

CSO: 3348/272

AREAS AFFECTED BY NATURAL DISASTERS NEED ADDITIONAL AID

Lima EL DIARIO MARKA in Spanish 8 Feb 84 p 5

[Text] The natural disasters which have taken place in several regions of the country have already caused great material losses. Puno is one of the most affected departments. The government has come to the aid of the small Civil Defense budget with only 750 million soles, which have already been distributed.

We have been informed that the distribution was made in December as soon as the funds were released by the government.

Lima, Arequipa, Iquitos, Piura and Cuzco were the departments "favored" by the assistance which was spent on medicines, food and tents.

However, after the recent series of landslides which demolished the town of Cuyo Cuyo, Sandia Province, Puno Department, the assistance fund is practically exhausted, from which one can gather that these areas have been completely abandoned.

We have also learned that of the 1.25 billion soles in the budget which have been distributed, 350 million were for administrative expenses in the five regions, 300 million for the fire departments in general, 150 million for Cuban refugees of the Tupac Amaru Regional Park and 450 million for that body's national committee.

According to Civil Defense, Lima and Puno are the departments which were hit by the recent landslides.

In the case of Lima, it has been learned that the landslides and flooding of rivers has affected the towns of Huaral, Huachipa and Matucana.

In the case of Puno, torrential rains and landslides have come on top of the terrible draught it suffered last year, with catastrophic results.

In Cuyo Cuyo, according to reports, the slides of mud and rock buried 600 houses and caused at least 30 deaths.

At present most of its 3,200 inhabitants live without shelter, exposed to innumerable diseases and without hope that the government can help them through the Civil Defense. In Cuzco, the rains have washed out several highways while the population of Arequipa continues to suffer the effects of the recent flooding of the Ramis River.

END